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Report of

The Maryland Agricultural Society—
The Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

INCLUDING REPORTS OF THE

Maryland State Horticultural Society,
Maryland Crop Improvement Association,
Maryland State Beekeepers' Association,
Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association,
Maryland Stockmen's Association,
Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association,
Maryland State Poultry Council,
Associated Women of the
Maryland Farm Bureau,
4-H Club Conference.

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REPORT OF

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE MARYLAND FARM BUREAU, Inc.

Including Reports of

The Maryland State Horticultural Society
The Maryland Crop Improvement Association
The Maryland State Beekeepers' Association
The Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association
The Maryland Stockmen's Association
The Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association
Maryland State Poultry Council
Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau
4-H Club Conference

Volume XXVII, for the year 1942

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EDITED BY C. E. WISE AND T. B. SYMONS
BALTIMORE, MD.

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R.S.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency, Herbert R. O'Conor,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir:

I herewith submit to you, as directed by the Act incorporating the Maryland Agricultural Society, and also the Horticultural Society, this report for the year 1942, which contains a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society as approved by the Executive Committee and Advisory Council. It contains the proceedings of the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., and annual meetings of the Affiliated Associations.

I trust that an inspection of its contents will convince you that the funds appropriated for this purpose have been wisely and judiciously expended.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. WISE, JR.,
Secretary.

April, 1943.
Baltimore, Md.

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Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau

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REPORT

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland Agricultural Society
Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

January 14, 1943

P. C. TURNER, President, opened the meeting:

MR. TURNER: The 27th Annual Convention of the Maryland Farm Bureau will please come to order. In these days of stress, we feel it is fitting that we open our program with a prayer to Almighty God to deliver us in these hours of crisis, and I am going to call on one of our great Presidents, from the important County of Allegheny, Mr. R. C. Wilson, to lead us.

MR. R. C. WILSON: Almighty God, in our first hours of this meeting, we pause for a few minutes to thank Thee for the great blessings we have had. We realize this is a very important part of our lives, we would take The! in partnership with us. We thank Thee for this wonderful country of oure about which we have just sung. May we keep it a Christian, free countrys We ask Thee to bless our officers, our organization, and, above all, we ask Thee to join with us in this campaign to feed these people. We realize that without Thy help we can do little. Bless every one of us as we endeavor to cooperate with the others, and to serve Thee. In God's name, Amen!

MR. TURNER: Our Chairman for this morning's session is our past President, now Director ot the National Farm Bureau, our friend, everybody's friend, Harry Nuttle.

MR. NUTTLE: We have a lot of work to do, so I am not going to give you any jokes this morning. We are an essential part of the country's work, we must grow the food for the world, and we must plan in this Convention, we must elect leaders who will help us to do the part that Maryland farmers have to do with this important work. I hope we will bear in mind that we cannot have a selfish attitude in this work. We know we have to have more pay for certain crops to enable us to hire the help we must have,—we must

get higher prices for certain things, and yet I think, if I sense the attitude of the American farmer, he is not so much interested in the money return as he is in getting production. That is what we shall center ourselves on, and if we need somewhat higher prices to get that production, we will have to fight for those higher prices, but first let us center our thoughts upon the ways and means to foster that production, to get the food to our boys over seas, and the food which our army and navy here need, and all the other people in the war effort, as well as our own people here at home. We want to center ourselves upon the production of that food, maintaining at the same time, if we can, our own high standards of living.

We will now hear the annual report from our President, Phil. Turner.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

PHILIP C. TURNER, PRESIDENT

As we meet here today for our Annual Convention, our nation, with our allies, is locked in a struggle to the death with barbarous, dictator nations, whose ambitions are to make us slaves and to destroy our democracy, our freedom, our way of life and Christianity itself.

The debacle of Pearl Harbor left us reeling and bleeding in our unpreparedness from the shock, and for many months strictly on the defensive. Never dismayed by having to fight outnumbered, better-equipped forces who had spent years preparing for this treacherous attack, the boys of America, including your own boys, shed their blood and proved themselves worthy of their heritage. On Bataan, on Wake Island, on Midway, on Guadalcanal, over the continent of Europe, in Africa, in China, on land, on sea, under the sea and in the air, our boys for a long time on the defensive are now with the aid of our gallant allies on the offensive on every front. They have and will continue to prove to the world that we are a race that loves our country and will fight and die to preserve it.

We, who are left on the home front, sincerely applaud our armed forces from the Commander in Chief down, for the masterly way in which they have allocated men and supplies so as to carry the war to our enemies.

The heroism of these boys of ours places a grave responsibility on each and every one of us on the home front. Each of us is really a soldier and should ask ourselves and act on this question, "Am I giving all possible of my strength and talents in backing up these boys on foreign battlefields?" We, on the home front, must furnish the sinews of war, planes, tanks, ships, guns, food and fibre in an unending stream to our own forces, our allies and, in the case of food, to our own people and what we can to the starving population of conquered countries.

How has the civil population of the nation measured up in their efforts to produce the sinews of war for our fighting forces, and how has the national administration handled the economic questions on our home front? All have produced as only American geniuses can produce.

1.—Industry, with war contracts calling for cost plus, has, regardless of cost, produced beyond our most optimistic hopes and has recruited labor from farms until food production is a question mark.

2.—Labor has flocked to industry, where it works at a high wage rate on a forty-hour week with time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays; most plants have a closed shop, thus forcing the worker to pay tribute to unions for the privilege of working for the preservation of his country. With our boys fighting and dying for our defense, labor unions strike and continue to get an ever-increasing spiral of wage increases.

3.—The farmer, during 1942, produced 9% more food than in 1941 and more than any year in history. He did this with more handicaps than have ever been his lot, with an ever-growing shortage of labor and machinery and only got by, by long, arduous hours worked by himself and his family.

The farmer faces the future with an ardent desire to do his part in backing up the boys over there. With the present skilled labor supply at only 50% of normal and ever dwindling, with machinery and repairs short, with nitrogen for fertilizer short, with protein for dairy and poultry feeds short, add to this the fact that crops, such as soybeans and corn are still in the fields in some parts of the country, is there any wonder the farmer is afraid of the future? His morale has been shaken by the actions and statements of Washington bureaucrats. He can't understand why they, with the Metropolitan Press, branded the farmer as selfish, grasping, fifth columnist, saboteur, inflationist and, in fact, disloyal because the farmers asked that in establishing ceiling prices, his increased labor costs be added. Can he be the inflationist? The Department of Agriculture figures show a worker's family of four persons only spend 22% of his pay for food, the lowest percentage in 30 years. Much stress has been made by Washington bureaucrats of the fact that the farmers' gross income for 1942 is fifteen billion dollars, the largest income on record. They are careful not to point out that the gross national income of all our citizens is estimated at one hundred and seventeen billion dollars, and that the farmer's share is only 12% of the total, while he represents 22% of our total population. If the farmers' income was in direct proportion to the population, it would be raised ten billion dollars or 60% more than we are now getting or a twenty-five billion dollar income to the farmers.

The farmers' morale is not lifted by bureaucrats stating, "The farmers are more interested in raising prices than raising food." This, in the face of the record, another in high authority says and is concurred in by a second, "The farmer can raise wages without raising the price of his product."

All of these statements and figures leave the farmer in a quandary. He can come to but one conclusion, his government is consumer and labor minded. They say puncture food ceilings and labor will demand an increase. We quote government figures in saying you raise farmers' prices 15%, and it will only add 2% to the cost of living.

Edward O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange.

Charles C. Teague, President of National Council of Farmer Co-op.
John Brandt, President of National Co-op. Milk Producers Federation.

These four farmer statemen, representing all organized agriculture, except one small radical group, issued a ringing statement several days ago reasserting their willingness to cooperate with the government in carrying out sound plans to prevent inflation, asserted that price ceilings had discouraged production, demanded that farm labor increases be included in parity computations, demanded a 54-hour work week for industry be inaugurated, a cessation of all "tributes now being exacted as a requisite for employment." Declared unequivocally against subsidies instead of a fair price in the market place—such a subsidy would be to the consumer and not to the farmer and would add untold billions to the national debt already mounting to dangerous levels.

On farm labor we have had wonderful cooperation from Colonel Stanwood and Colonel Klaesius, heading the State Selective Service, and from the Local Draft Boards. Our record of only one taken by the draft out of each eleven who asked for occupational deferment, or a total of 6,541 deferred and 579 drafted, we are told, is the best record in the nation.

We have had repeated conferences with the War Manpower Commission resulting in all industrial plants, which have war contracts, being ordered in the future to refuse work to skilled farm laborers. The signed agreement by the Triumph Powder Plant at Chestertown and Elkton is said to be the first such agreement in the nation. We are working with the War Manpower Commission to get directive No. 168 to Draft Boards liberalized to more nearly reflect a typical farm laborer in Maryland, increasing the total from 44,000 to 56,129 men. We feel the Tydings Amendment to the Teen-Age Draft Act was nullified by this directive. We drew Senator Tydings' attention to this and he has been most active in repairing the damage which is voiced in the following wire. QUOTE:

> "Have just appeared before Senate Agricultural Committee and made suggestion to it for the accomplishment of such interpretation of the Tydings Amendment as you suggest. Committee acted upon it and the Chairman was notified to have representatives of the Selective Service Administration, Agricultural Department and War Manpower Commission appear before it at 10 o'clock Wednesday next and at that time be prepared to offer a remedy which will make the Tydings Amendment work smoothly and equitably to all sections of the country. I suggested that if the unit system is to be retained to show when a Farm worker is regularly employed that then the units of work be made up by each State; otherwise grave injustices will result. That Committee adopted this view. We are, therefore, looking forward Wednesday to moving forward toward the accomplishment of the objectives you have in mind."
>
> (M. E. TYDINGS)

We have helped get Conscientious Objectors and paroled prisoners for farm work. We have assisted the United States Employment Service in helping to

get migratory labor for harvesting crops. A fight or work program, either national or state, must be inaugurated in the near future.

On all of these attempts to solve the labor problem, we have had the fullest cooperation from your County Farm Bureau presidents and the MarylandExtension Service. On this labor problem, I want to pay special tribute to Dr. S. H. DeVault, the head of Agricultural Economics of the University of Maryland and secretary of the State Sub-Committee on Farm Labor U. S. D. A. War Board, who at all times has furnished figures to bolster our cause in dealing with many departments of the State and National governments. With all our efforts, there is now only about 50% of the normal skilled farm labor left on the farms. One of our jobs is to hold that force. We say train all the boys and women available for agriculture, but that alone will not do the job. We say, with our national leaders, abandon the 40-hour week for a 54-hour week and return skilled farm help from industry and the army if we are going to feed the world.

About six months ago, your Farm Bureau led the way in organizing the Interstate Farmers' Council, Inc., whose membership is made up of 32 farm organizations, whose combined membership included over 350,000 members in the five states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. This organization, officered by your State officers, was set up to combat the efforts of John L. Lewis to organize farmers into his United Miners' Union, District 50. His miners' strike in Pennsylvania at this time, with people in the east facing a shortage of fuel, this strike called as a protest against increased union dues, should convince any farmer that he has no place in such company. We feel we are successfully combating his efforts. The Council, we feel, brings closer together all Farm Bureaus, Granges, Milk Co-ops and Purchasing Co-ops. in the five states, a unity that has spelled success in the cooperation of our parent national organizations at Washington.

The General Assembly is in session at Annapolis. We must guard against any attempt to upset our tax structure. We must work for adequate funds for agriculture, both for the University and the Extension forces. For the duration, we must ask that State prisoners be furnished at fair wages, under guard to harvest crops, that a fight or work program must be inaugurated and that boys 14 to 16 be given special permits to drive cars or trucks in rural areas after being examined for ability and physical fitness.

Year by year, your organization has grown in prestige. Your organization has been recognized as spokesman for agriculture by the General Assembly, by the Governor and the heads of Departments in Maryland. We have represented the agriculture of Maryland by appointment by Governor O'Conor to a three-day conference called by the U. S. Department of Commerce on State barriers, a two-day meeting of State Boards of Agriculture, both meetings in Washington. We have served on the Governor's Defense Council. We are called on more and more by our great leader, Edward O'Neal, in legislative struggles in Washington. We have close contact with our Senators and Congressmen. We are called on more and more to take part in the activities of the American Farm Bureau Federation conventions. Harry Nuttle has again been elected as our

National Director in the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mrs. Roy Weagly has again been elected vice-president of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. We are unable to accept all the calls to speak to farm organizations and Service Clubs on farm labor and agriculture in other states. Service Clubs are important in that it gives an opportunity to educate business men and consumers on farmers' problems. We have close contact with the officers of the State Selective Service, of the War Manpower Commission, and of the Office of Price Administration.

We appreciate the cooperation we have had from the University of Maryland officials, Extension forces, the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, Roy Brookes of the Grange, all public officials, officers and members of the Maryland Farm Bureau.

We face an uncertain future. We are awed by the responsibility that rests on each and every one of us to work long hours to produce the food necessary to back up our lads that are giving their all for us. Let us all, each night, get down on our knees and pray to Almighty God to give us strength to do our part and help to bring to a speedy end this barbaric reign of terror that has engulfed the world and a return to the blessings of peace on earth and good will to all men.

MR. NUTTLE: Our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. E. Wise, Jr., will now present his annual report.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1942

C. E. WISE, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Maryland Farm Bureau has devoted its entire effort to wartime food production during the past year. It will continue to do so until the war is won. Our membership of 5,047 farmers provided the leadership in the drive that increased Maryland's farm production for 1942.

Our two fieldmen, Wilbert L. Smith and Martin L. Sutton, have worked hard on the many new and varied problems of 1942. In the office, Miss Dressel and Miss Myers have handled an increasing amount of work more efficiently than ever, President Turner has done much to increase the power and prestige of the Farm Bureau. The problems of farmers have been multiplied and they are increasingly difficult to solve because of the red tape and growing multiplicity of committees and bureaus.

The finances of the organization are sound and show an increase in assets of $4,157.36 for 1942. Our total assets as of December 31 were $44,476.37, as compared to $40,319.01 for the previous year. This increase was accomplished in spite of a reduction of $10,000 in the insurance income under the new contract. The organization purchased $8,000.00 of War Bonds in the December drive for war funds, bringing, when due, the value of government securities owned to $22,000.00.

This is a legislative year and the General Assembly is now in session. The state office has ordered two sets of all bills introduced. A copy of county bills

will be sent to the respective counties when received from the printer. Our state legislative program for 1943 will be written by this convention.

Some of the important questions on which the delegates should instruct the officers are—the state tax program, labor legislation, the Baltimore Market Authority Bill, a low license fee for farm trucks, child labor laws as applied to farming, the extended use of prison labor—funds needed in the state budget for agriculture and any other piece of state legislation wanted sponsored or opposed.

The University of Maryland Budget has been held below the needs of that institution, while the revenue program of the state has provided a surplus of $10,000,000 as of October last. This curtailment has restricted research at a time when research is most needed. It has hampered the Extension Service in the most critical period in our history. Farmers need the help of research and extension now to solve the new problems created by war conditions. Lack of state funds provides an opening for the use of Federal funds. Control is bound to follow the source of supporting funds, especially when the pressure is in that direction. This niggardly treatment of our state forces encourages the development of Federal control and bureaucracy. More state funds are needed by the Extension Service to carry on and to prevent the loss of local control.

The trend in the management of the farm program is all to the national agencies. Farmers now have little voice in the operation of the program and will soon have less. Expenses of its operation are increasing while the need for the control features has decreased to a vanishing point in Maryland. In my report last year I questioned the advisability of continued control. I still do. Production of food is needed and the most efficient facilities must be used to capacity. Maximum production can be secured by using the land, machinery, and labor for those crops to which they are best adapted. This is especially true of Maryland and the corn program. Our dairymen are asked to increase their output, but they cannot continue to get parity if they use the most efficient crop for feed and silage. Reduction in the corn acreage requires that thousands of freight cars be used for feed shipment when they are badly needed elsewhere. Backers of the program point to the stocks of corn and grain on hand. For the next few years we cannot have too much corn or grain on hand ready to ship overseas for our Allies when the shipping bottleneck is removed. All the available food for humans will be needed, and for a period, the ideal diet will have to give way to anything that is edible and nutritious. Corn and grain will be needed in large quantities to feed the people and the livestock of these nations. Later, any over-supply of these grains can be used to make alcohol for motor fuel or synthetic rubber. The oil and rubber interests of this country will fight this program as they have the manufacture of synthetic rubber from alcohol.

The Indiana Farm Bureau recently published a book on this subject—its title is "Food for Thought." This book points the way to a farm program that will cost less and be more effective. Had it been in operation in 1942, it would have been invaluable in the synthetic rubber program. We must study this and other proposals that will help us do a better job in war and in the peace

to come. During the past year every conference and every meeting has had one major objective—to help win the war.

The August training school for northeastern Farm Bureau leaders was attended by 24 from Maryland. This group considered the price and subsidy program and went on record against subsidies for farm products and asked that farm wages be included in the parity price formula. Both of these actions have been since pushed by the national and much progress has been made. Subsidies are on the way out and farm wages are supposed to be included when parity prices are computed.

A group of 53 from Maryland attended the history-making convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago last December. The following Marylanders took a leading part in the program. H. H. Nuttle as director, P. C. Turner as a member of the resolutions committee and dairy discussion leader, and Ridgely Todd as leader in the fruit and vegetable conference.

Constructive criticism of the war program as it affects agriculture was voiced by representatives of 44 states. A program to improve the situation was adopted. In it the organization asks for better farm prices, more machinery and supplies, help on the labor problem, simpler methods of rationing, and a voice for agriculture in all programs and problems relating to agriculture. The farmers in this meeting displayed a unity of purpose to do their all for victory.

For two years the state farm labor committee has worked hard on the labor problem. Its chairman, P. C. Turner, has done more than any other man in the state to save our farm labor. His committee's work has received national recognition and Maryland is looked upon as the state that has done an outstanding job in saving its farm labor supply. Farm labor has been the major part of a four-point program which also includes necessary farm machinery and supplies, assured markets and fair farm prices.

When the priority plan was made effective, farmers were disturbed and many were handicapped. The announcement of this was so publicized that every person, farmer and supplier knew of the prohibitions. They did not know about the provisions for emergency and the preferred status given agriculture. The Farm Bureau fieldmen contacted county agents and farmers throughout the state and reported much confusion. In one case, a dairyman could not get repair parts for a milk cooling unit; another could not get a new water pump although these articles were in the hands of dealers.

A conference was arranged with W. P. B. officials and the situation explained to them. A memorandum was prepared by the state office and sent to county agents. This gave much needed information and eased the situation. Later, instructions were sent out by the Department of Agriculture. A column on rationing, priorities and other wartime information was run in the Farm Bureau News. These actions together with help to individuals and counties has assisted in the operation of our farms.

We opposed the rationing of fertilizer on the grounds that it was not necessary. It was further pointed out that such a program would delay orders and delivery so as to interfere with the efficient manufacture, distribution and use

of fertilizer. When gasoline rationing started, many farms were short and delay in important operations threatened. This situation was brought to the attention of the OPA a week before the effective date of rationing. An order that permitted gasoline delivery on credit for ration coupons was issued and a tie-up of farm work prevented.

State officers protested vigorously against the O. D. T. order that required a Certificate of War Necessity for every truck, and insisted that farm trucks should have been exempted. The program nearly disrupted the nation's truck transportation system and proved to be the biggest mistake of all, finally breaking down of its own weight.

When farm machinery was cut to 20% of 1940 sales, we again protested and asked for a re-study of the needs, in view of the labor shortage. Already progress is being made and the outlook is favorable for an increase in steel allotted for farm equipment.

Another item for which an increase was requested is wire fencing. Farmers need wire to maintain present fences and for temporary fencing to harvest certain crops with livestock. This is a labor and crop saver and we will continue to work for this increase in wire fence material. The supply and equipment problems will be more acute this year and we will continue work on them.

The 1942 market program was many sided and covers all types of crops and products. The procurement of storage facilities for grain was handled by a grain storage committee. This committee secured elevator space, allotted freight cars to shippers in an effort to save grain in the wet harvest season. Another part of this program was to improve the fruit and vegetable market. Through the efforts of the Baltimore market committee, a marketing specialist was employed by the University. His assignment was to study the state markets and advise the committee on how to better conditions. Much data has been secured and the groundwork has been laid for improvement in the Baltimore vegetable market. Progress has been made toward better market facilities. Our vegetable growers committee, headed by Ridgely Todd, is working with the commission men and city officials to improve the most feasible markets under a long-term plan that is now mutually agreed upon. The wool pool increased its volume by 50% to a total of 94,000 pounds which is the largest on record for Maryland. The Producers' Cooperative Livestock Marketing Association is being organized by the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau and other groups. Nearly $30,000 has been subscribed for stock in this cooperative, which will start operating in the near future. We are working on this and Maryland will be represented on the Board of Directors.

Farm prices are the key to farm production and stability. Much time and effort has been spent by your officers on this most important objective. Early in the year price control legislation was passed with price protections written into the law through the efforts of Farm Bureau leaders. The safeguards of 110% of parity and the three periods specified were considered adequate until the administrator of the law disregarded them. This resulted in a continual wrangle that culminated in the September legislative battle on the inclusion of farm wages in the parity formula. During this fight, all major national farm

organizations worked together and won the most important victory for agriculture in many years. Support of the Maryland congressional delegation was secured by president Turner.

The publicity and the public information given out in this struggle did much to create a more favorable public opinion toward farmers and farm prices. The citizens of this country now see the food production problem clearly and the nation's leaders recognize how important it is. Individuals prefer to buy food at a higher price rather than have a restricted amount at slightly lower cost. If this is not true, why do we need any ceilings on food? Mr. Turner pointed out that a 15% price increase to farmers would only increase the cost of living by 2%. Would anyone object to this small increase if it stimulated production.

Farmers must have a fair price to enable them to continue production and that is why they asked for parity. This request for parity was a request for a minimum price for their products to give them at least the cost of production. For ten years farmers have fought to secure this minimum or break-even price. Now it is set as a maximum price for farm products and producers are condemned when they request that the formula be changed to include all farm wages. Other factors have changed since the parity concept was established. Industrial wages have increased 2½ times, automobiles have come into common use (until recently), farmers use more machinery, their families must have more conveniences. The parity formula is virtually a relic of the horse and buggy days of the early 1900's. It must be overhauled and streamlined to meet the wartime period. Industry was given assured costs plus in war contracts, wages of labor were allowed to go unchecked after other prices were controlled. Some adjustment must be made to place agriculture in balance with industry and labor.

In all the war period, no farmer or farm organization has struck—not one productive hour has been lost in agricultural production. Not one hour will be lost through strikes regardless of the treatment received. We are in this war effort to win. All we ask is to be given the labor, the equipment, the supplies and a fair price return. Under such conditions, Maryland farmers will grow all the food their farms are capable of producing. We will do our part to make our 1944 meeting a victory convention.

MR. NUTTLE—Next on the program is a report on insurance. I present Zach Turner, who is leading our farm insurance work in Maryland.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

ZACK TURNER, State Agent

Insurance companies provide mutual protection against unusual hazards. The benefits of an insurance company to its members must be measured in terms of security in the handling of the members funds, efficiency in the administration of the company, and service to the members. Since our Farm Bureau Insurance companies are operated solely for the benefit of the members, efforts are constantly being made to improve these services. The funds

of insurance companies are pooled in business enterprises which are not altogether too friendly to cooperatives. As a result, our own money often comes back to oppose our own cooperative enterprise. Since those who control our pocketbook control our business, we are attempting to create our own financial structure by building our own insurance companies in which our capital will be working for us rather than against us.

Cooperative insurance gives farmers a lever of control on prices they pay for insurance service.

Assets in The Casualty—Life and Fire Companies—Total $14,305,500.00 Surplus $2,289,069.07 as of December 31, 1941.

In the three companies there are 371,177 policies in force as of June 30, 1942. In Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia there are 45,077 as of June 30, 1942. A large number of these policyholders only have one policy in one of the following services we have to offer. Here we have an opportunity to render other services to those who do not have a policy in all of the companies.

Let's take inventory of our services. Under the automobile contract there are fire, theft, comprehensive, collision, liability and property damage, MPE, T.A., Health and Accident Insurance. In Life Insurance there are Family Income, Ordinary Life, 20 Pay Life, 20 Year Endowment ending at age 65, Mortgage Redemption, and Term.

General Liability—Farm, residence, garage, personal, sports, burglary and Robbery, Bicycle, Fidelity Bond, Property Fire—Fire, lightning, windstorm, cyclone, tornado, hail, explosion, riot, aircraft, war damage, smoke, rent.

Group Insurance—Group life, Hospitalization, Health and Accident.

This, I believe, is pretty well up-to-date. Now let's look into what we have accomplished in 1942 in the Tri-State territory.

State	Auto	Life	Property Fire	G. L. Prem	T.A.
Md.	12,161	$1,372,430	$13,079	$7,065.00	438
Del.	2,986	301,819	1,111	1,467.00	78
D. C.	1,450	408,904	2,254	1,200.00	90
Total	16,597	$2,083,153	$16,444	9,732.00	598

To date, we are mighty proud of the above accomplishments and I want to thank our agency force—managers, field supervisors and claim representatives for their whole hearted support in making 1942 a success.

During 1942 we were able to show a substantial increase in net gain in business on all lines of service we had to offer in spite of all the difficulties we had to face.

Words are inadequate for me to express my appreciation and gratitude to you men and women, the leaders of the agricultural movement in Maryland, in making my 8-year period of stewardship the most enjoyable years of my career. The fellowship, comradeship and cooperation have been everything that any man could hope for. I also want to express in behalf of our insurance

organization their sincere appreciation for your excellent support and noteworthy cooperation. We could not help but succeed with your backing and the records of the Maryland Insurance Department bear this out by showing that more people insure their cars in your company than any other.

We are also mighty proud to have the sponsorship that we have in Maryland and District of Columbia. The leaders of our sponsoring organization are always willing to work with us 100%. This makes my eighth annual report again proud of 1942 record.

Now, let's pause to see what is in store for us. The Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Company is proud to announce that there has been an addition of Health and Accident Insurance to its already existing insurance services. All kinds of insurance are good if you first protect the income that pays the premiums. This you can do through Accident and Health Insurance.

Mans existence depends upon his income. His life insurance program depends upon his income. His retirement income depends upon income. The ability to earn a living is by far the most valuable possession of most men and of many women. From childhood they are trained to develop the ability to earn money. All their lives they try to improve it. They spend thousands of dollars in gaining an education and many years in gathering experience so that their earning capacity will be increased.

Why do they strive so hard and pay so much to develop the ability to earn money? Because upon it depends the necessities of life, all the pleasures and luxuries, their hopes for their children, their own independence, their self respect.

Is it not of vital importance then to insure this most valuable asset, our ability to earn an income, which cost so much to acquire, against the hazards which may destroy it without warning.

Today we are celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Company, January of 1928 is when your company was licensed to do business in Maryland and Delaware.

The first policyholder was James Davis of Harford County, at that time President of the Maryland Farm Bureau. The second policyholder—E. Thomas Massey of Kent County, Md., Vice-President of the Maryland Farm Bureau. Both of these men are familiar to most of you. These policies were issued in January of 1928.

Three months later there were 169 policies in force and 23 agents. By the end of 1928 there were 1,836 policyholders and 69 agents.

I would like to pay tribute to the following cooperators who are celebrating their Fifteenth Anniversary. We are proud of all them, they have done a fine job of servicing their friends and neighbors with Farm Bureau Insurance Services.

Agent	County	Licensed
Carroll S. Rinehart	Carroll	1/30/28
T. S. Sherill	Carroll	
G. B. Rieman	Talbot	3/15/28
Hugh B. Bailey	Harford	4/2/28
S. W. Galbreath	Harford	9/1/28
G. W. Brewer	Montgomery	12/8/28
D. D. Mullendore	Washington	11/20/28

I am appealing to you to recommend to your agents the name of folks whom you think would make good policyholders for one of Farm Bureau Insurance Services and help to make this 15th Casualty Anniversary a success.

Today in the Tri-State territory we are needing representatives because the war has taken its toll. It makes no differences where he or she is located, farmer or merchant—send or give the names to your manager or send to the state office of Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Company, 2 E. North Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

I want to thank each representative, policyholder, Farm Bureau leader for his part in helping to make all three Farm Bureau Insurance Companies the best year ever. We don't know what is ahead, but whatever it is, we can most satisfactorily meet it by doing our very best in the true Cooperative spirit right now.

MR. NUTTLE—I think I should add a word to that. This is our Company. it belongs to us, and in placing our insurance, let's use our own Company. Let's keep that thought throughout the year.

The next subject on our program is our "Cooperatives," and that report will be given by Martin L. Sutton.

REPORT ON COOPERATIVES

By MARTIN L. SUTTON, Field Representative

I am very happy to report on a program that has made possible many things for farmers and others during the past year. The strengthening of cooperatives, as evidenced by their financial statements and balance sheets, shows a general improvement. Patronage of the services offered by cooperatives is at an all-time high, which shows conclusively that farmers can solve their problems of purchasing and marketing through this medium.

Service rendered by cooperatives in Maryland has been unusually good, considering the fact that we are in a war and a lot of supplies handled heretofor are impossible to obtain for distribution. Substitutes in many cases are filling in and while we don't like substitutes we are perfectly willing to make any sacrifice to prosecute those who would tend to tear apart our system of free enterprise.

Manpower is definitely a problem with cooperatives, as it is with every type of business and enterprise all over the country. I would like to take this

opportunity to pay tribute to those formerly on the employee rolls who are serving the armed forces of the United States. Those men and women are fighting on the **war** front as we are or should be on the **home** front to preserve our way of life.

In reporting to you last year, I enumerated various phases of cooperative activity being conducted in Maryland. There is no particular need for an enumeration this year, but I do want to reiterate one statement with particular emphasis and that is that there is not a farmer in Maryland who cannot enjoy the services of cooperatives, in some way or other, if he has the desire to. The pleasing thing is that from year to year more folks are having that desire. You men and women here today have done a lot to make this possible. We must do more and do it faster and better than ever before to keep cooperatives on a voluntary basis, rather than have them formed on a so-called cooperative basis and operated by bureaucrats.

There is one organization that I do want to make a report on. That is the Maryland Farm Bureau Wool Pool. Farmers put 95,000 pounds of wool through the pool last year,—50% more than the year before. This was a splendid increase and we hope that the final settlement will net the same results over local market prices as has been the case for a number of years. The pool was to have been handled on a direct sale basis, but two days before we started collecting the wool we were advised by the United Wool Growers Association that the government had canceled contracts with the mills that were taking our wool and until new contracts could be made the sale could not be consummated. We were authorized to make advances when we collected the wool. which we did. We were told that it would be a matter of a few weeks before the final settlement would be made, but we were later advised that cancellation of contracts happened a second time. About two months ago we were advised by the United that the sale had been made and labor shortages were slowing up deliveries. The government needs wool and, while this has undoubtedly handicapped some farmers, all the wool through this pool went into the manufacture of material for our armed forces. We received a telegram yesterday that a check was being mailed. We hope it includes the final payment. This will be distributed next week if it arrives in time. I know that the farmers of Maryland realize the difficulties in marketing such an important war material.

The present year will undoubtedly be full of problems; things which you and I must face and master. Shortages of certain raw materials will make necessary drastic changes in the programs of cooperatives and independent business, as well as changes in your production. If it takes these changes to win this war, win this war we must, at any cost. I believe the farmers will keep faith with cooperatives and I assure you that if the job can be done you can depend on your cooperative to do it.

We all have the opportunity to help win this war on the **war** front and the **home** front and make cooperation (which is democracy in action) our way of life by resolving to make these institutions stronger.

1. By learning more of how and why cooperatives operate and whom they serve.

2. The more you use them the better they will serve you.

3. The more they serve you the greater will be their efficiency and, therefore, greater your returns.

4. See to it that you as a member guarantee their existence by making them financially sound.

5. Get them out of debt and when they are out don't expect all the earnings back in cash or stock, but set aside a sizable amount for lean years which are sure to come.

6. Expend their services only when the membership expresses a desire to accept a new phase of the movement.

7. Inform the membership whether it is good or bad. They don't expect clear sailing all the time.

8. Replace wishful thinking and dreams with good, practical common sense and apply sound practices of operation.

9. If these institutions are not doing what you think they should, tell the Board of Directors or the management. If they are, get on one of the biggest talking sprees you've ever had and tell your neighbors.

10. Ever realize that unwarranted criticism only leads to destruction and breaks down for you those things which you may have spent a lifetime building up.

We are all still pioneers in cooperation. Let us remember that we are here to do this job. Each of us in his own place with a mutual interest in the outcome of our efforts. May whatever that is be something that our children will cherish as we have cherished the work of those who have gone before.

MR. NUTTLE—The next report will be on the work of the Associated Women. Mrs. Fry, who was to have made this report, has not been able to be here, and the Vice-President of the Association, Mrs. Clarence Kern, of Caroline County, will make the report.

ACTIVITIES OF ASSOCIATED WOMEN

MRS. CLARENCE KERN

Due to the fact that no report has been made to the State Office of the activities of Mrs. Fry, President of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, I shall only be able to tell of the things which have come to my attention at this meeting, and of the work in which I have participated as Vice-President.

We were very gratified at the large number of women in attendance at our annual meeting yesterday. The program built around the theme "Our Contribution in a Post-War World" proved very interesting, instructive, and in-

spirational. But, when all was said and done, the dominant thought in the minds of the various speakers was not Post-War responsibilities, but our responsibilities of today, the primary one being the preservation of home life, which is being seriously threatened by women being drawn into war work.

I would like you to know of some of the special honors that have been conferred upon certain of our members. Our very capable Past President, Mrs. Roy Weagly, has again been elected to the Vice-Presidency of the National Association of Farm Bureau Women. She was also appointed to serve as the first rural representative member on the National Advisory Council of Red Cross Home Nursing. These are only two of the many Farm Bureau activities in which she participates for her county, for her State, and the National organization.

Another outstanding woman is Mrs. Atlee Armour, now serving as President of the Maryland Homemakers' Council. In October, Mrs. Armour was invited to attend the Inter-American Conference held in Kansas City and sponsored by a committee of the Associated Country Women of the World, where she made such an impressive report that she was interviewed by Mr. Streeter of the Country Gentleman.

Mrs. Randall Spoerlein, representing the National Home Demonstration Council, recently attended a meeting in New York called for the purpose of discussing farm labor problems.

In my capacity as Vice-President I was asked to attend the 4-H Victory Day held at College Park, where I had the pleasure of presenting the five Farm Bureau awards of Ten-Dollar Stamp Books to five of the winning girls in the various contests. The real highlight in my Farm Bureau work for the year was the opportunity afforded me by my county to attend the Northeastern Farm Bureau Training School, held in New York City, August 26-28, where more than 120 farm leaders from northeastern states participated. I was proud to be a Marylander for the program of work included five of our people; H. H. Nuttle, chairman of the group, who was unable to be present; Mr. Turner, our President, who presided at one session; Mr. Wise, Mrs. Weagly, and Mr. Smith, who participated in the discussion on acquisition and maintenance of membership. Due to the absence of Mrs. Fry, I was invited to represent my State at a very delightful luncheon for the women chairmen of the Northeastern organization.

MR. NUTTLE—I congratulate Mrs. Kern on that report. She did not have much time to prepare it, and it is a very fine report. It is a great benefit to our organization to have the women working with us.

We will now have the Tax Committee Report. C. E. Wise will tell us sometime about the more important features.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JOINT TAX COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND FARM BUREAU AND MARYLAND STATE GRANGE, 1942-43.

Summary

Your tax Committee has been working for a long time on state taxation and

county taxation. This report will form a nucleus for us to work upon this year. I will outline briefly the most pertinent things in it and a copy will be given to each delegate to this convention by his County Director.

Trend in Local Property Taxes—An average decrease of 7% in farm property taxes is shown from 1941 to 1942. This means a reduction of about one cent in the average county property tax rate and over 9 cents in the state property tax rate. This year the total county and state tax rate is $1.36, which compares with the lowest rate of $1.21 in 1934-5, and the highest of $1.83 in 1929-30.

Trend in State Tax Revenues—The gasoline tax amounted to over $12,000,000 during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1942. This compares with over $12,600,000 collected the previous year, a decrease of more than $600,000. The gasoline tax collections for July, 1942, were 27% under those of July, 1941, and in September, 1942, were 35% below September, 1941. October collections were 30% less than for October last year. These decreases do not affect the general fund of the state, as the gasoline funds are dedicated for highway purposes only. They will reduce and handicap our road work, and also affect the counties, as a certain percentage goes to the counties for road building.

State Surplus—The state general fund surplus of Maryland has increased during recent years by reason of increased revenues, transfers of property taxes from accumulated excesses in the annuity bond fund, and reversions turned back to the state by agencies and departments.

The Committee believes that it is essential for the State to carry sufficient general fund surplus to provide a working fund for the State, and to safeguard against experiences of the past when it was necessary to borrow money and issue bonds for current expenses.

The Committee is of the opinion that the surplus now held by the State, in excess of a necessary current reserve, should be utilized in one or more of the following ways:

1. Reduction of property taxes during the ensuing year.
2. Liquidation of the debts of the State or state agencies, if such is possible and feasible.
3. Setting up a trustee fund or reserve fund to meet emergency post-war conditions, the nature and use of such fund to be determined by action of the General Assembly.
4. Allocating such funds to local governments, thereby reducing the local property tax.

Economy in State and Local Governments—The existing Federal tax burden makes it necessary for state and local governments to exercise strictest economy. The Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Farmers should scrutinize the proposed budgets of their counties in an effort to keep the county tax rate as low as possible .

2. State finances should not be changed in any manner which will result in an increased load upon local governments.

3. The present accumulated state surplus, less a necessary working fund or reserve, should be utilized in a way which will protect the future financial security of the State, especially as related to post-war obligations.

4. The state surplus at the end of each year should be dedicated to a reduction of the state property tax in the ensuing year.

5. The state income tax rates and provisions should not be changed at this time.

6. More attention should be given to the equitable assessment of property and to uniformity of property tax exemptions.

7. All farmers should keep records for the purpose of making out their income and Victory tax returns.

MR. NUTTLE—Now, we will have Paul Walker give us some information on the Federal Income Tax and Victory Tax.

MR. WALKER—I know that many farmers hesitate to make out an income tax return because of its difficulties. First, the difficulties of finding the proper facts and figures to put into the return, both with the Federal and State governments, and the difficulty of understanding all the complicated machinery.

You will have to keep your farm income and your farm expenses carefully, so as to arrive at your net income. Deduct all expenses from all income and you will have your tax base.

Many farmers do not think they are going to have to make any returns, owing to the fact that they do not have sufficient income to be subject to tax. That does not excuse them from filing a return. They are required to file a return even if they do not pay a tax. A married person with a gross income of $1,200 or more, and a single person with a gross income of $500 or more must file a Federal income tax return. Gross income includes income from both farm and non-farm sources.

Persons having a net income over $2,000, if married, and over $1,000, if single must also file a state income tax return.

Begin working on your income tax statement long before March 15, 1943. Get all your facts and figures together, and get all the information you can on how to make out the return.

A farmer has to make out two returns to the Federal and two to the State governments. He has to show whether he has a profit or loss on his farming occupation, and, if he has a profit, he must forward that amount to his personal come tax blank in order to get his entire taxable income.

A farmer may keep his farm business records on either a "cash" basis or an "accrual" basis. A record of receipts and expenses is necessary for either basis.

Cash transactions and depreciation are the principal records involved in reporting on a "cash" basis, whereas cash transactions and inventory value changes must be kept for reporting on the "accrual" basis. I suggest that you continue to report on the same basis year after year, although you can change by permission of the Commissioner of Revenue.

Farm income for tax purposes includes cash or value in trade from the sale of crops, livestock raised, livestock products, profits from the sale of livestock purchased, and other farm income. Important farm expenses allowed as deductions from farm income include amounts spent for feed, fertilizer, materials and supplies, labor hired, taxes, repairs and insurance on property used in the farming business, and depreciation on certain property. Remember, farm income includes cash receipts for livestock raised and sold, and livestock purchased and sold. If the livestock is purchased and sold, it is easy to estimate the difference as profit, but you must guard against deducting the same expense twice, such as depreciating property the purchase price of which has been included in farm expense, or including in farm expenses items which are also deducted from personal income. Do not include any receipts from the sale of real estate. Do not include any rent for a tenant house. Of course, net profits from the farm business are added to the farmer's personal income from nonfarm sources, such as interest, dividends, and wages or salary from work off the farm.

A farmer may also include as an expense wages allowed to his wife, or to any dependent, providing such wages are shown as income on the personal blank. A farmer may choose to pay his wife a salary, but she must show that on her income return.

From total income certain deductions are allowed, such as taxes paid but not counted as farm expense, contributions to church and charity up to a certain point, and interest on personal debts. Expenditures for personal living, such as clothing, food and recreation cannot be deducted.

Loss from disease or expenses on livestock purchased is deductible if not covered by insurance. Notice that there is a difference where you raise the livestock and where you purchase it for resale. If you raise livestock or acquire them without cost, you are not allowed to deduct that as expense; you have included the cost of raising the livestock elsewhere.

Farmers may set their own rates and values for depreciating farm property on which depreciation is allowed, but the rates should conform with the useful life of the property.

There are a few general things to keep in mind in making your farm return. If the time between planting a crop and its sale, or the time of purchase of livestock and the sale of it, is more than a year, the expenses and income may be given for the crop year rather than the calendar year. General depreciation should be calculated on the basis of cost to the farmer—be sure not to depreciate property more than it cost you. The farmer should not include the value of his own labor. Depreciation cannot be allowed on animals if the cost of raising the animals has also been included. It is improper to deduct the expense of

growing crops or livestock and also claim the loss of such crops or livestock. The purchase price cannot be deducted, but you may estimate the cost over a number of years. Failure of a crop is not an expense if the cost is included.

After a farmer gets through all these calculations, and calculates the amount of profit from his farm business, he carries that forward to his personal income blank, combines the farm profit with his other income, and from that total income he is allowed certain personal deductions He may deduct any medical or dental expenses in excess of 5% of the total net income; he may deduct extraordinary expenses for hospital care to a certain amount.

Your total net income for tax purposes is the total of your net profits plus your farm income. From that net income you are allowed to deduct your personal exemption up to $1,200 for a married person, $500 for a single person, and $350 for each dependent. Federal surtax rates start at 13% of the first $2,000 of net taxable income. A normal rate of 6% applies to the net taxable income after credit is allowed for earned income.

Now, we will pass to the Victory tax. There is a lot of misunderstanding about this tax as it applies to farmers. Many farmers have already started to deduct the Victory tax from wages they pay. That is wrong. Every person having a gross income of $624 is liable for a Victory tax, but farmers and farm laborers will pay their Victory tax for 1943 when they pay their taxes in 1944, if they have more than $624 gross income when they file their return in 1944. Even if you are entitled to deductions, and are not liable for a tax after these deductions, you must file your return. The 5% does not apply to the first $624. You must pay on the net income over $624. Farmers are not required to withhold this tax from the wages they pay their laborers.

All farmers and farm laborers are urged to learn the details of this Victory tax. They will not pay it this year, but they might as well learn about it.

DR. DEVAULT—I have one question. A farmer who files an income tax return had a loss of $2,000 on his farm. Can he carry the $2,000 loss which he sustained in 1941 forward to his income tax return in 1943 and 1944?

MR. WALKER—Yes, he can carry forward three years; it used to be two years.

MR. WISE—One of the delegates said he did not know how to determine in his report the things he took in and the things that he sold.

MR. WALKER—A farmer should make a list of what he received or took in during 1942. If he sold a horse, that is a sale of a capital asset, which is depreciated; if he made a profit on the sale, report the profit and take the depreciation allowed on the horse. If he raised the horse, the expense of raising the horse has already been deducted. In the case of beef cattle, we have the same proposition—take the difference between what he paid for the cattle and what it cost him to keep them until the sale, and the difference between such expenses and the sale price will show either as a profit or a loss.

I cannot make rules and regulations. After you have all the information you can obtain, and you cannot make out your return, you should take it to the internal revenue agent who is nearest and ask for help in making out your return.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

President Turner called the meeting to order, after music.

MR. TURNER—It gives me great pleasure to present as your presiding officer this afternoon the President of the Calvert County Farm Bureau, Julius Parran.

MR. PARRAN—I am glad to see so many present. It shows that the Farm Bureau people in Maryland are interested in their organization, and that they want to know what is going on. First, we will have the report of the Credentials' Committee.

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, 1942

County	Paid Up Members	Number of Directors	Number of Delegates
Allegany	100	1	2
Anne Arundel	160	1	3
Baltimore	398	1	8
Calvert	124	1	2
Caroline	256	1	5
Carroll	400	1	8
Cecil	80	1	2
Charles	144	1	3
Dorchester	129	1	3
Frederick	757	2	15
Garrett	122	1	2
Harford	389	1	8
Howard	108	1	2
Kent	213	1	4
Montgomery	307	1	6
Prince George's	194	1	4
Queen Anne's	137	1	3
St. Mary's	108	1	2
Somerset	134	1	3
Talbot	147	1	3
Washington	201	1	4
Wicomico	313	1	6
Worcester	126	1	3
Associated Women		2	6
Maryland Stockmen's Assn.		1	1
Maryland State Horticultural Society		1	1
Maryland State Poultry Council		1	1
Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc.		1	3

REPORT OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE, 1942—Continued

	Paid Up Members	Number of Directors	Number of Delegates
Maryland Tobacco Growers Assn.		1	3
Hillsboro-Queen Anne Corp.		1	1
Maryland Vegetable Growers Assn.		1	1
Maryland State Beekeepers Assn.			
Maryland Crop Improvement Assn.		1	1
Maryland State Horsebreeders Assn.		1	1
Maryland Ayrshire Breeders Assn.		1	1
TOTAL	5,047	36	122

MR. PARRAN—Next on the program is the awarding of F. F. A. Medals. I will call upon Dr. H. F. Cotterman.

DR. COTTERMAN—Ladies and gentlemen, you are seeing the future here, and how it works to the tune of $10,521.58 for the 25 boys who have been successful in this contest. Fortunately, or unfortunately, they have not worried too much about price. They have sized up a situation and have done a better job than any 25 F. F. A. boys have ever done before.

For seven years it has been my privilege to introduce to the President of this very influential organization 25 or 30 representatives of the finest crop the farms of Maryland produce—the F. F. A. boys, the Future Farmers of Maryland, the future leaders in agriculture in this State.

Not all the good boys, of course, are here today. In this group and the groups they represent you will find.

Future Farmers of the State,

Future Farm Bureau members and leaders,

Future students at the University of Maryland,

Future County Agents,

Future teachers of Vocational Agriculture,

Future 4-H Club leaders.

And, I hope, successful farmers who will be members of the State and National legislatures with the interest of the farmer in mind.

You all know these boys. Quite a few are your own sons, and sons of Farm Bureau members. I appreciate the privilege of working with them, that you have trusted me, and the forces I represent, the State Department of Education and the Agricultural College of the University of Maryland.

My good friend, Mr. Oswald, has been introducing me to a number of the important leaders in this organization, and in every case I knew the man's son. Judging by the sons, the future of agriculture in Maryland looks bright.

The 3,600 boys in the vocational departments of the High Schools of Mary-

land are a tough, hard working, determined group. They carried to completion during the past year: 327 acres of corn; 246 acres of gardens; 271 acres of tobacco; 166 acres of soil improvement projects; 412 acres of soil improvement work; 73,711 poultry for market; 3,800 birds in improved laying flocks; 1,374 head of swine; 395 head of dairy cows and heifers; 69 head of beef cattle. Not to mention horses, calves, wheat, cantaloupes, ducks, hay, oats, sorghum, and the like. Over 2,300 white boys have $109,812.93 profitably invested in agriculture. They have their objectives tuned to the productive good of the State.

Mr. President, I take great pleasure in presenting these boys. They deserve the recognition.

The following medals were then awarded:

LIST OF WINNERS

in the

MARYLAND FARM BUREAU—F. F. A. PROJECT CONTEST

Project	Rank	Winner	Teacher	High School	Medal
Baby Beef:	First	John A. Rolfe	C. Merrick Wilson	Poolesville	Gold
	Second	Albert Kinser	Virgil Dolly	Oldtown	Silver
Corn:	First	Richard Proctor	Frederick W. Fuller	Jarrettsville	Gold
	Second	Albert Buckler	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Silver
Dairy:	First	J. Homer Remsberg, Jr.	J. Homer Remsberg	Middletown	Gold
	Second	John A. Holter	J. Homer Remsberg	Middletown	Silver
	Third	Allen Neave	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Bronze
Potato:	First	Edward Riley	William W. Miles	Snow Hill	Gold
	Second	Karl Flerlage	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Silver
	Third	George Fry	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Bronze
Poultry:	First	Harold K. Keller	J. Homer Remsberg	Middletown	Gold
	Second	Robert Van Gilder	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Silver
	Third	George C. Fry	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Bronze
Swine:	First	Wayne Cregger	C. Merrick iWilson	Poolesville	Gold
	Second	George C. Fry	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Silver
	Third	Louis Bussler	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Bronze

Project	Rank	Winner	Teacher	High School	Medal
Tobacco:	First	Guy Henry Hall	Carey E. Lacey	Calvert County	Gold
	Second	Kenneth Harsman	Carey E. Lacey	Calvert County	Silver
	Third	Lee Padgett	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Bronze
Tomato:	First	James Milton Bunting	William W. Miles	Berlin	Gold
	Second	Frank Newcomer	Harold A. Remsberg	Smithsburg	Silver
	Third	William Sirman	William W. Miles	Snow Hill	Bronze
Miscell. Crops:	First	Floyd Gearhart (raspberries)	Harold A. Remsberg	Smithsburg	Gold
	Second	Alfred Flerlage (wheat)	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Silver
Miscell. Livestock:	First	Wendell W. Umbel (sheep)	Charley E. Miller	Friendsville	Gold
	Second	Raymond Poole (sheep)	C. Merrick Wilson	Poolesville	Silver
Miscell. Truck:	First	Frank Eccard (beans)	J. Homer Remsberg	Middletown	Gold
	Second	Allen Neave (garden)	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Silver
	Third	Albert Buckler (garden)	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Bronze
Diversified Farming	First	*George C. Fry	Sydney T. Lawler	Sherwood	Gold
	Second	**Albert Buckler	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Silver
	Third	***Allen Neave	T. C. Martin	Hughesville	Bronze

* 14 Purebred Jerseys
24 Purebred Berkshires Hogs
80 New Hampshire Red Hens
½ Acre Potatoes

** 4 Acres Tobacco
2 Acres Corn
1 Dairy Heifer
2 Shoats
1½ Acres Garden
¼ acre Potatoes

*** 106 Chickens
2 Dairy Animals
½ Acre Garden
Labor Income
Grand total

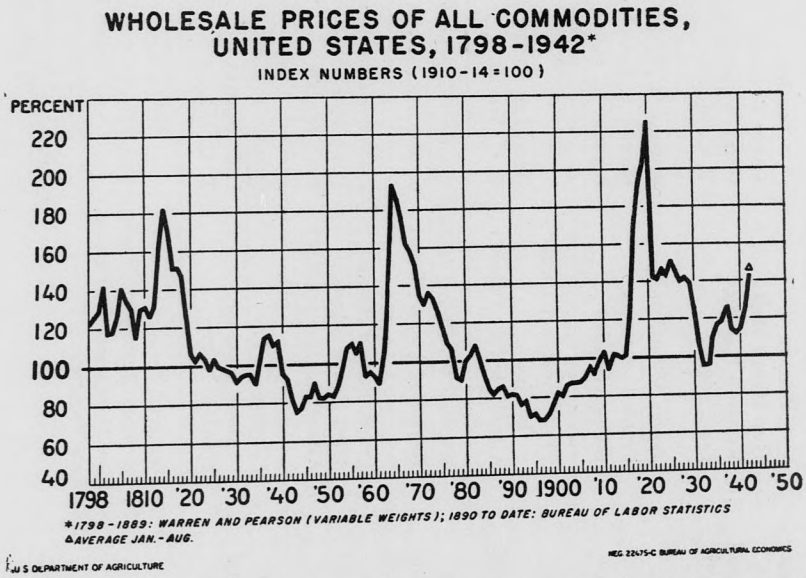
AWARDS
STANDARD FARM BUREAU COUNTIES, 1942

Counties
Allegany
Caroline
Carroll
Frederick
Garrett
Kent
Montgomery
Talbot
Wicomico

PRICES AND PROBLEMS

DR. R. B. CORBETT, Director, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

Two years ago, lacking two days, you asked me to discuss with you "The Price Situation and the Future." It is always important to talk prices and particularly so just now. The other day in Hagerstown, a price talk was given before the Maryland State Horticultural Society. The President of the Society said afterwards that he wished that every man, woman, and child in the



United States could see the price charts that were used and could understand the implications. Such an understanding was vital to the future of our country.

Two years ago some predictions and recommendations were made. We will review those to see just how good they were. But first, let us review again the

basic facts on which those predictions and recommendations were made. The first set of facts had to do with what is known as the general price level. (See Chart I) The general price level is made up of about 800 different prices. Between any two periods some of these prices may be rising, others may stay at the same level, and still others may be falling. All of these diverse tendencies are brought together in this one line. The more important factors have the greatest influence upon the direction of the line. For example, the price of wheat affects the line more than does the price of rye because we sell more wheat in the United States. The years 1910-14 are called the base years and everything is compared with them. The average of these prices for the years 1910-14 is 100. These years are chosen since they were the last years before the previous World War, and things were more nearly normal than in any five years during this century. If one knows enough about prices, this line virtually tells the ecomomic history of the United States.

Go back more than 140 years to the point where we have the first facts on price. At that time, prices were high as compared with 1910-14. About 1812 prices began to rise with tremendous rapidity, reached a peak of 80 percent above the base period, and then crashed downward, hesitated a while and then fell again. There is some interesting history reflected in the prices between 1820 and 1860, but attention will be given only to the major changes in price level. In 1861, prices again began to rise with tremendous rapidity, reached a peak of nearly 100 percent above the base, came crashing downward, hesitated a while, and then fell again during that famous depression of the 70's. After a brief period of relief they continued downward into the depression of the 90's, when grain was burned for fuel on farms, the whole country was talking silver and prices, and the nation was in one of its most serious periods. In '96 a period of rising prices began and during this upward trend much of our conversation centered around the high cost of living. "Go back to the farm" and other similar slogans which encouraged agricultural production were in vogue. About 1916 prices again began to rise with tremendous rapidity, reached a peak of approximately 220, crashed in '21, then hesitated for the period of the 20's, which we now look upon as the days of prosperity, then crashed again as we experienced the depression of the 1930's. These great changes in price affect all human relationships. You and I are definitely affected by such shifts in price. Here are a few illustrations from actual experience:

In 1919, a middle western city was discussing one man. He was President of the largest company in that city, and the city was proud of him. It was said on the streets that he had started with nothing and at that time was worth ninety-one millions of dollars, and the people always put on the one million. He was a business success, an industrial hero. In 1921, he was thrown out of the company. He was no less a great man in 1921 than he had been in 1919, but is was one thing for a great corporation to buy raw materials, hold them while they were being processed, and then sell them on a much higher price level than when they were purchased. It was another thing for a great corporation to have huge inventories purchased at a high price level, hold them while they were being processed, and then sell on a much lower price level. Everything in the one situation makes for profits. Everything in the other situation makes for losses. An illustration of the rise and fall of an industrial giant through a change in price level.

In the late 20's a group of us sat at a dinner table in Providence, Rhode Island. The speaker was the one person who was not a native of the State. The other three were all graduates of Rhode Island State College, but did not know it until the conversation had gone on for some time. Then, as we all do, they began checking on whom they knew in common. They talked about this person and that person and finally came to the name of a girl whom they described something like this. What a live, vivacious, optimistic person she had been while in college. A leader, a person that everyone like to be with—but how life had changed her. They described her as old, disappointed, almost broken and discouraged. I could not help but ask what the history was. It seemed that this girl had married a boy from Rhode Island State College in the class which followed her class. They had a small inheritance. They went into the Connecticut Valley, which is an excellent farming region, and bought what was apparently a good farm, putting all their equity into this farm. They did this in 1919. In 1921 came the great crash in prices (as shown by the chart). Their equity was wiped out. They could not meet their bills with the falling prices of agricultural products. They lost everything and had to start anew in a much worse position than they were at the outset. The financial crash of a young couple on a farm caused by a change in prices over which they as individuals had no control. An illustration from agriculture of the effect in change of price level.

In one of the eastern states a financial and political boss used to boast of the amount of money he had made during his lifetime. To be sure, he had inherited a fortune, but he was proud of the way he had increased it. One of the unusual things about him was his continual boast that he had never gone to school and that education was unimportant in a man's success. This made him more interesting to many people, so he was given much publicity. At one time a statement was made as to what he had inherited in the late 90's and what he was worth just prior to the crash in prices in 1929. If one was to apply the general rise in prices as indicated by the general price level (from which anyone who had a diversity of holdings would have benefited), or, to say it another way, if this rise in all prices had been fully discounted, he had added approximately 5 per cent per year to what he had inherited. This was just interest on his capital. The rest of his greatness was due to the change in the general price level. To prove this, in the depression of the 30's his political power was broken. He no longer boasted of the additions he had made to his fortune. In fact, since the early 30's little has been heard of him. An illustration from political and financial life of an individual who was made and then broken by the change in price level.

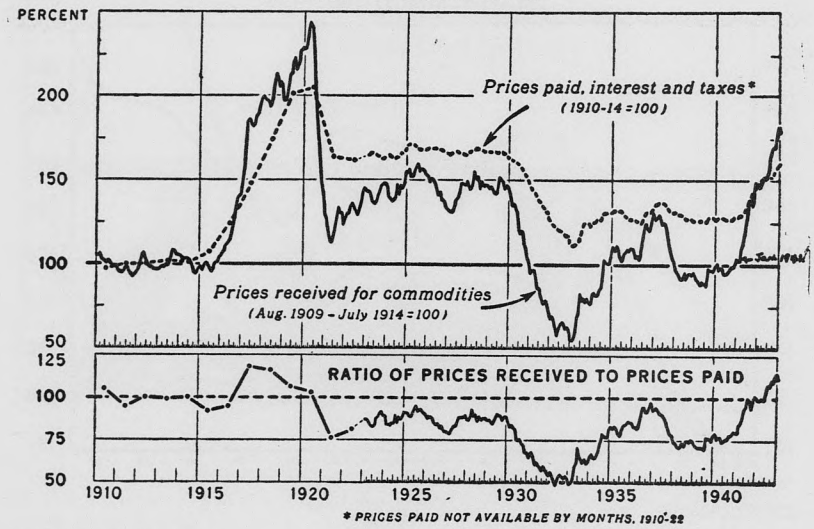
And finally, the story of three brothers who started farming. The first started about 1890, failed, and became a hired man. The second started about 1892, failed, and became a hired man. The other started in 1896, and was a real success. The neighbors all agreed that they had expected the youngest boy to be more successful—he was more like his father. It happens that this youngest boy became a great student of prices during the latter part of his life, and he laughed at the explanation that he was superior in ability to his brothers. He simply said, "I was born at the right time." He pointed out that his

brothers started farming when prices were falling and as quickly as they made an investment it was virtually wiped out by the fall in price. He was lucky enough to make his start in a year when prices began to rise, and every move he made was helped by the increase in prices, and it was easy for him to be successful.

These illustrations drive home the importance of price changes in everyday life. All of us are affected by the trend of the general price level.

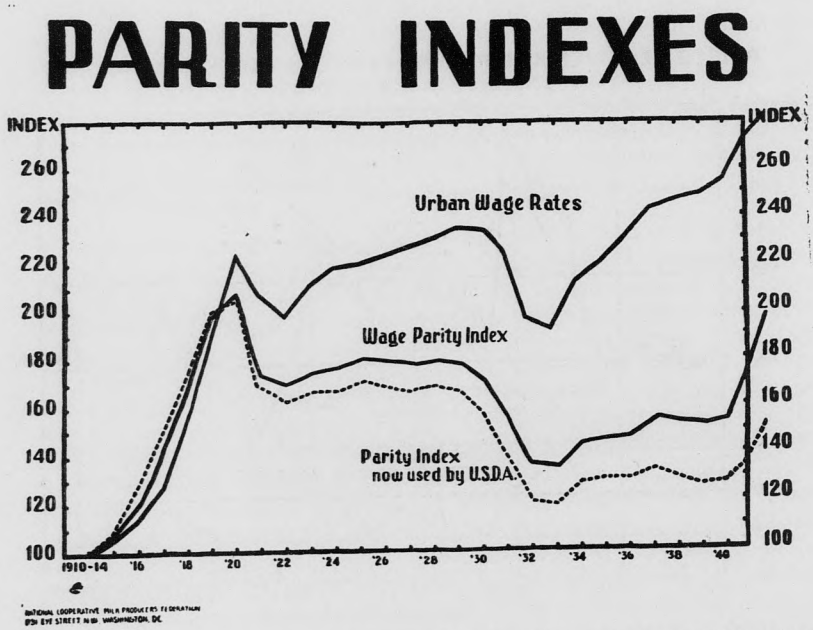
The all-important question is, "What is going to happen in the future?" What can we anticipate? Can we do something about it? The price level in the past gives some basis for making a prediction, but before talking about the future, let's see what was said two years ago. It was said that we will probably have price fixing. Today we have the O. P. A. and a nation-wide attempt to fix prices. In connection with this prediction that we would have price fixing, it was pointed out that agriculture must not be frozen in permanent depression;

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, INDEX NUMBERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-43



that agricultural prices should rise 30% before agriculture would have the same purchasing power that it had back in 1910-14, when 34% of the population of the country was on farms, but only 12.6% of the national income went to farm people. In all the years since 1920, agriculture has been in a still worse position, and anything calling for less than the relationship back in the base period was nothing less than freezing agriculture into permanent depression and peasantry. (See Chart II. From 1920 until 1942 there was a great disparity between the prices farmers received for products sold as compared with

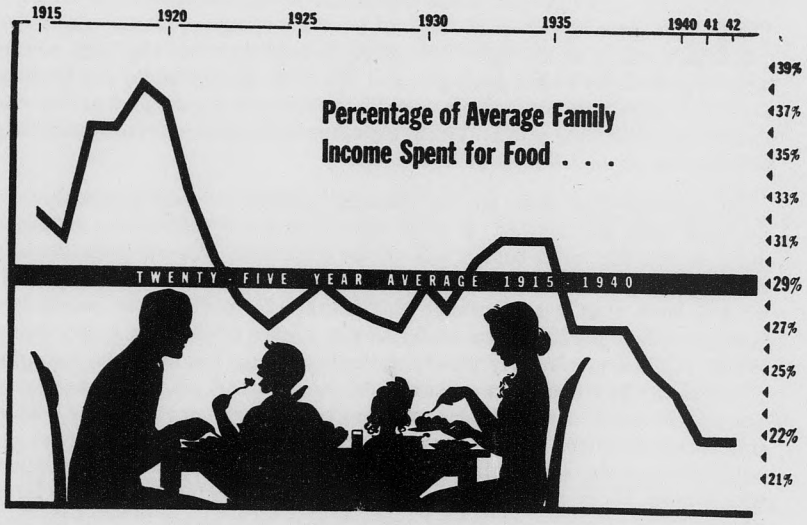
the prices farmers had to pay for goods purchased. The 30% increase necessary to restore parity is shown in 1941). The 30% increase in farm prices in 1941 was the signal for an all-out criticism of agriculture's position in the national economy. The unfairness of this criticism is driven home by the facts shown on Chart Number 3. Since 1910-14, when all price factors were at 100%, we find that urban wages have risen to about three times that level. These figures come from the Federal Reserve Board of New York. At the same time, the parity index used by the United States Department of Agriculture has risen about 50%. Some of the farmers of America attempted to include part of the great rise in urban wages in the calculations of the parity concept. The effect of this change in figuring is shown in the middle line on Chart 3. This attempt to include the effect of wage increases in official parity prices has brought a deluge of criticism from high government officials, the city press,



and from radio commentators. Apparently, it has been satisfactory for wages to go to unlimited heights, but for agricultural prices to participate in this prosperity is nothing short of national treason. Fortunately for the welfare of the whole nation, agricultural prices have risen to where most farmers at least have the same purchasing power that they had back in 1910-14.

The relationship between agriculture and the rest of our national economy is probably best summarized in Chart IV. This takes into consideration the changes in wage levels and city incomes as well as the changes in the prices of farm products. It is the percentage of the city workers' income that was expanded for food over a 25 year period. In this period the highest expenditure

for food was 37 cents out of each dollar of city income in 1920. The average for the 25 years has been 29 cents out of each consumer's dollar that was spent for food. For the past year, the average percent of the consumer's dollar spent for food was only 22 percent. Certainly, if agriculture were the cause of inflation, or agricultural prices had risen unreasonably as compared with consumers' incomes, the percentage of the consumer's dollar spent for food would tend to be at the highest point in the period rather than at the lowest. One of the difficulties that agriculture is facing is the consumer's belief that the extremely low prices for agricultural products during the past few years are normal. It is not recognized that agriculture has been depleting its capital and has been in such severe depression that a continuation of this condition will mean poverty and virtually a peasantry for American farmers.



So much for the past. What are we counting on in the future? Two years ago, the statement was made that we would have price fixing and that agriculture must not be frozen in permanent depression. The soundness of that prediction has been amply demonstrated. The second prediction was the scarcity and high price of labor on farms. In connection with this, it was recommended that everything be done to conserve labor-saving equipment. Certainly, this prediction has proved correct. We are desperately short of labor, and equipment has been severely curtailed. It was recommended that agricultural debts be paid off as rapidly as possible and that a financial reserve be developed. It was also suggested that farm organizations be fully supported, since there would be a greater need for farm organization during the war period than there had been during the depression. It was stated that it was important to maintain the agricultural organizations which serve agriculture in an educa tional way; that the latest information was needed and research would be

more valuable than in normal times. The final word was, "After a period of slow, uncertain driving, resume speed, but keep your car under control and watch signs along the road. Remember the road is still under construction."

If these predictions of two years ago were sound, what can we predict today? What does the future hold? How many of us in the room feel that prices will go higher on the basis of past experience? Will those of you who feel that prices will go higher raise your hands. Thank you. Now, those of you who think that prices will remain stationary raise your hands. Only one hand in this large group has been raised as an indication of belief that prices will not go higher.

Let us examine for a moment the reasons why prices may be expected not to rise. First and foremost is the legislation which established the O. P. A. The powers given the O. P. A. are the most sweeping economic powers over individuals ever granted in this country. In addition to these legal powers, large appropriations have been given to the O. P. A. to enforce their rulings. Secondly, there is at present considerable enthusiasm on the part of city consumers for controlling prices. Third, a great many people still recall what happened when prices fell from 1929 to 1933.

On the other side, there are the following factors. In order to win this war, we must have production. If price control hampers production, we can be quite certain that price control will not be continued. We will probably learn that a shortage is the most inflationary factor that we can have. It looks as if we will learn that lesson through the shortage of food. When people have money in their pockets, they prefer to pay higher prices than to go without things. This is particularly true in the case of food. For example, consumers would rather pay two cents a quart more for milk and get it than to pay less and be without it. Another factor working against price control is the relationship between various prices. For example, by putting ceilings into effect as of an arbitrary date, some things were frozen at a great disparity as compared with others. Dairy products, for example, may be expected to bring the farmer around 107% of parity, while beef products may be expected to bring the farmer around 137% of parity. Under normal conditions, the price of dairy products would rise as a shortage set in and beef products tend to fall as a surplus developed. When prices are frozen, shifts in production will take place and there will be no off-setting factor. The difference of thirty points in dairy products as compared with beef products will cause dairymen to shift from dairying to the production of beef products.

There are many other factors which should be considered, but even these brief indications point to the conclusion that prices will go higher. Attempts will be made to off-set this, such as subsidies for food products. This policy will be fought by agricultural organizations on the sole basis that they do not want more governmental control. The Supreme Court has recently ruled that it is not out of place for the government to "regulate that which it subsidizes." American farmers are rebelling against governmental regulation.

On the basis that there will be further price increases, here is a program:

1. Keep production as great as possible. Nothing is as inflationary as a shortage.

2. Buy only that which is necessary. Prices are now so high that you buy less for your dollar than you did a few months ago, and the chances are a time will come when you can buy much more with the dollars that you save.

3. Pay off your debts. It is easier to pay off debts when prices are high than when prices are low. When prices fall, the man who is in debt is the man who is apt to lose his farm.

4. Buy as many Victory Bonds as possible. These bonds are the promise to pay of the strongest financial institution of the world—the Government of the United States.

5. Finally, make definite plans as to when you will cash these bonds. At the present time your Government needs the money. At some later date, you will need the money. The important thing is the time when you will need this money. It is suggested that you do not cash your bonds until the price level has been falling for more than six months, that unemployment is becoming general and there is every indication that we are headed for a period of depression. If you will cash your bonds then and put the dollars that you get to work, they will help to fight unemployment and to prevent another serious depression which will be harmful to the whole nation.

State and local governments might well follow this same general plan of building a financial reserve now to be spent at the time when this reserve can fight a depression. It is hoped that the Farm Bureau, as an organization, and farmers all over the country will give such a plan serious consideration, and if it is sound, give it whole-hearted support.

In conclusion, while I have pointed out many difficulties, all of us who know agriculture and farm people, know that the farmers of this country, in spite of their price problems, their labor shortages, their equipment difficulties, and the many other factors which will handicap them, are going to give to the last drop to maintain the food supply of this nation.

MR. PARRAN—And now we will hear from one of the greatest men ever to live in Maryland. I say that, and I am a Republican. This gentleman is so important that I think he should be introduced by a better speaker than I am, and so I am going to call on Mr. Turner to introduce him.

MR. TURNER—We are indeed fortunate that this distinguished son of Maryland left the firing line in Washington to be with us this afternoon. We are indebted to him very much for several things. Of late, he has helped to put a higher ceiling on farm products, and he has seen fit to pass his amendment to the teen-age draft bill, designed to keep labor on the farm. I might go on and name a great many more, but I am not going to take your time. He is so able, if he is against you he is a thorn in your flesh, but if he is with you, he is an answer to your prayers. I present to you Senator Millard E. Tydings.

ADDRESS
SENATOR MILLARD E. TYDINGS

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Turner, ladies and gentlemen; I appreciate very deeply

the flattering and kind introduction of both the gentlemen who had part in presenting me to you this afternoon. I do not think of anything that I would rather have than the good will of the splendid people who make up the farmers of Maryland.

I am going to try to give you a little bit of the public picture as I see it; primarily as it will apply to the agricultural interests of the United States.

First of all, we have been at war for about 13 months. In spite of all that has been done in the way of producing for our Army and Navy, and primarily for those who must carry on the war on the battle front, we are still unprepared. To illustrate the truth of that statement, let me recall that President Roosevelt in his address to Congress a few days ago recounted the production of war materials so far during the past year and compared them with the preceding year. You will recall the President pointed out that we had produced 48,000 planes in the last 12 months, in 1942, and that seems an awful lot of planes, but it must be remembered that of those 48,000 planes a great many of them are training planes and unfit for actual combat. Then, some of the war planes are going to be used in the training camps. Of the planes that are available for the battle fields, we have to send some to Alaska, some to Hawaii, to the Panama Canal, to the West Indies, some to the Southwest Pacific, to Guadalcanal, to Iceland, to the West Indies, to Africa, some have gone to Great Britain, some have gone to Russia, to help our Allies to continue to hold the battle lines.

So, when you speak of the number of planes produced in 1942, you must think of all this. There are not a great many to employ in any one locality. That is rather a problem not of agriculture, but of industry. I simply mention it as an example; when anyone speaks of peace as just around the corner, you may see that we have not even begun to fight this war. We have not yet realized the effort we must put forth in order to support the men out on the battle line, to give them the tools they need and the food they need, with the thought of saving the lives of those men, and not only that, but to save our form of Government, to save our property, to save our American way of living. The longer the war continues, the more all of these things will be apparent, and if it continues too long, all of us must accept a greatly reduced standard of living.

Now, with that sort of background, let's turn to agriculture. We have at present about five and a half million men in the Army; we have another three hundred thousand in the Navy. This adds up to about seven million. The present plans contemplate adding four hundred thousand men a month for the remainder of this year. That means you will have an Army and Navy of something like eleven or twelve million men, and that means from somewhere those four or five million additional men must come, and you can see what a tax that will be on the resources of the United States. Now, let me say that those plans may be altered, they are only plans at present in contemplation. We will have to consider and determine how large an Army and Navy we can adequately and efficiently maintain, and at the same time furnish those who are fighting with us the equipment to which we are committed.

I spoke a moment ago of those 48,000 planes we produced in 1942, and their inadequacy. Obviously, if all these extra men are drawn into the military service, there must be even more planes produced in 1943, and the personnel of the war plants making those planes must be increased in proportion. You can see the strain that will place upon agriculture, and it may mean taking some of the men from agricultural communities, both for the Army and Navy and the war plants of the nation. Now, all of this could not be accomplished under the old Democratic way of doing things to which we are committed, and which we love and want to maintain. So, in the very nature of things, you and I unwittingly and wittingly, involuntarily or voluntarily, all of us must be subjected to a degree of regulation, which I wish with all my heart could be avoided, but which I am compelled to say to a large extent cannot be avoided if we are to do this job. You must remember that in the first World War, we had only one battle front, in France, whereas in this War we have a battle front in Africa, in Australia, down in the Red Sea, in Guadalcanal, in New Guinea, and other places, too. So, you can see what a tremendous problem transportation to those points is, not only of the armed forces themselves, but of the equipment, of the food necessary to maintain them.

Now, what you want to do, and what I want to do, and what we shall all try to do as best we can is to get this war over as soon as we can. That is the biggest single job, in my humble opinion. I do not think the Axis can defeat us if we are properly prepared, but we are certainly not sure yet whether we can defeat them. If we do not defeat the Axis, then there will be a stalemate, and the slaughter of all those men may have gone for nothing. I believe the important thing is to tell the truth about this, and emphasize the need, in order to get everyone in the mind to know what is before us, to make the effort necessary to achieve the ends that we must achieve. There is no turning back now.

I do not want to make this talk personal, but there have been times in the past when I was criticized, maybe justly, maybe not, but I was criticized because I was not willing to rush into this holocaust, and my hesitation was because I realized some of the tremendous tasks that were ahead of us, and the lack of preparedness on the part of our own country, and with such things as strkes which seemed to have no opposition in the country—all those things did not put me in the frame of mind to go out to meet a war as long as it could possibly be avoided, but we are in it now. We can get into a war very easily, but the only sure way to get out of a war is to win it.

Now, one of the sure things we have got to do in this war is to feed people. As your preceding speaker so ably said, any man who produces food is just as important as any worker in any war plant in this country, because without food man cannot work hard, and without food they cannot fight hard. There is no work that taxes the human frame as warfare. You get so tired you cannot go on any further, and you have to find the strength when you fall down to get up and go on; sometimes you even fall off the horse you are on. So, you can see why I say we must send those men all the food we can to help them go on.

We must realize the fact that we are going to have a bigger army, and some of that army will come from the farms. People did not realize how many

were going from the farms. Only ninety days ago, the Government did not realize how many were going and the effect it would have on the country. But throughout the country men like your Mr. Turner, Mr. Wise, men from the University like Dr. Symons, and, in fact, men from all over the country communicated with me about this whole matter, and I succeeded in getting the amendment passed, which I do not think anyone will have any cause to regret. I believe it is essential to the successful prosecution of this war.

As I said before, there will probably be between four and five million men taken into the Army and Navy during this year. I do not know, and I do not state this as a fact, but I think the effect will be to reduce the number of farmers in America. I do not see how it be will possible to carry on all the small activities heretofore carried on, and make that large draft on the labor of the United States.

Now, the amendment which I succeeded in getting passed has already, according to General Hershey, resulted in retaining 100,000 men from Maine to California from being drafted who were working on the farms, who really would have been drafted in the military service. That is in a period of less than sixty days. So, you can see how that will grow in the next year, and that will undoubtedly help the farmers in discharging the tremendous task placed upon them by circumstances and by the Government. But the best thing about the amendment, if I may say so, was not that 100,000 men in the last sixtydays were kept on the farm, but to stop the trend which was away from the farm to war industries, which, if not checked, in my humble judgment, or not managed and controlled, would result in putting many farmers out of business, which in itself is disastrous when we consider the great need for food during this war. As you know, the amendment itself was very broad, it provided that no man should be taken from the farms for service in the Army or Navy against his will provided he was regularly employed in an essential farm activity, and further provided that there were no replacements available for him in the event he was so taken into the military forces.

Now, it would not be fair to General Hershey to submit that proposition to the local Draft Boards without some clarification, for the reason that in one part of the country one activity might be considered essential while in another part of the country it might not be so considered. So, General Hershey attempted to set up some sort of a yardstick to be added to the so-called Tydings amendment by the Draft Boards throughout the country. He decided upon the sixteen major unit system, without consultation with me—as he had no cause to consult with me or any one else except the War Department or the Navy Department. However, when that was considered, it began to be apparent that it would work injustice on certain sections of the country. We must remember that the amount of crop which a man can produce on a certain parcel of land would depend upon certain circumstances, such as climate, transportation difficulties and other features which I need not enumerate at this time. However, it was only an attempt to arrive at a conclusion, and I feel it perhaps did a great deal of good.

Yesterday, however, and the day before General Hershey, and the members

of the farm organizations, Mr. O'Neal, Mr. Goss, and others that I know you know personally or by reputation and myself have been considering a more liberal interpretation and application of this amendment to the farming problems of the country, and I want to say right now that never in my public service have I found a fairer man, a man with a more fine comprehension of what is best for all, and a man more desirous of doing that best thing, without at the same time being at all dictatorial than General Hershey. You are indeed very fortunate in the agricultural interests of this nation that you have that man at the head of the Selective Draft Board. You may be sure you will always get the construction of the law—the interpretation that will give the best solution of your problems.

Anyhow, yesterday afternoon, at my suggestion, General Hershey agreed to adopt an amendment to the regulations to carry out the so-called farm exemption which I believe you will find a great benefit to the local Draft Boards of Maryland. Briefly the new interpretation reads as follows:

10. **Application of Recommended Principles Not Rigid.**

"In considering whether a registrant engaged in the production of essential farm products qualifies for classification in Class II-C or III-C, local boards should employ the 16-war-unit standard, if used, only in the sense that it is a National norm, and should not apply it as a rigid yardstick. By reason of regional or area variation in production methods, the 16-war-unit standard obviously may be either too high or too low. Based upon conditions existing within their own localities, local boards would be justified in deviating from the 16-war-unit standard. It would appear unreasonable, however, under any circumstances for a local board to consider for classification in Class II-C or Class-III-C any registrant whose efforts do not result in the production of at least 10 war units of essential farm products."

Now, what does that all mean? It means that instead of having a rigid 16-war-unit that must be applied from Maine to California, that local Draft Boards may use it as a norm, not as a rigid yardstick, and they may exempt a man who raises no more than ten war units if the service of that particular man on that particular farm is essential, and he cannot be re-placed. Let us suppose that the normal standard of production is on fifty acres to a man. All right, let's suppose a farm of seventy-two acres of land—now according to the 16-war-unit, fifty acres would constitute that 16-war- nit, but here you have twenty-two acres in addition, and let us suppose that a man and his son farm that land. You would not have enough acreage there to exempt that son; it would need one hundred acres in order to get an exemption for the son. But, suppose the farmer himself is a man sixty-eight or seventy years of age, and the son only about twenty-four or twenty-five. You would not expect that man sixty-eight or seventy years of age to farm seventy-two acres of land. Therefore, in that case, circumstances would be considered in exempting that son. That is the reason for this new application, and I feel that with that kind of liberal application the Draft Boards of the country hereafter will not be rigid in their decisions, but will be guided by circumstances, such as I have just illustrated of the older man. I hope I have made myself clear. If anyone

wants to ask me any questions about it, I will be glad to answer if I can, and I realize that I have only touched the high spots.

That was pretty well agreed yesterday. In fact, General Hershey was satisfied. I believe that will be at least the minimum that will be required by the Selective Service System in the future. I know even with this little bit of help you may have a hard time with your labor problem—just as the preceding speaker pointed out, you are going to have a mighty tough time on the job. Your transportation is going to be a difficulty, you are not going to be able to get a lot of the things you have gotten in the past, things you think essential to your farming—the transportation may not be available. All sorts of problems will come up, and at times you are going to get very much out of patience with the Government. I know, I get out of patience with it myself, and I am a member of it. I have no more gasoline in my car, I have no more heat in my house than anyone else, and sometimes I get just about in the same frame of mind as you do. But, we must face the facts, when you go into war at the present time, you have got to go into it entirely, and we all must go into it as a whole people, and everybody has to make sacrifices, and it will be a terrible time for a great many people, particularly those who will never come back.

In order to show what we are really up against, I am going to take the liberty of reading a letter just received, written by a private soldier who has been serving with the American Expeditionary Forces at Guadalcanal. This is a letter from Private William Smith, No. 2876 Company C., U. S. Marines—he had formerly been a Brewster worker:

"Dear Jim:

I am here on Guadalcanal; it's a little different here, to what it was working on the 2nd floor. Remember how we used to hang out between the toilet and the First Aid! Well, we sure wasted many hours; and Jim, many's the hour I regretted this.

We were trapped in a triangle near Gona—65 of us; and if we had a few planes to blast the Japs from the hill facing us, we'd been OK., but according to word from Australia, we didn't have enough Bombers to reinforce our position, so we have to take all the Japs gave us from three sides. There were forty-seven of our little group killed, and Jim, let me tell you, if I was on the 2nd floor now, I'd shoot dead every loafer that would hang around the toilets, or that didn't work. The forty-seven that we lost were better than ten thousand of the wise guys that go into Brewsters' and do nothing but spill rumors and draw their pay. Boy! What a lesson I've learned!

I got hit in the left muscle, and think I'm going to the hospital in Melbourne; and after that, I may go back to New York. If I am discharged, I will go back to Brewsters, and work again on production, and will consider it my life's work. If I can only make the gang believe that work, work, and then more work, is needed every hour of the day and night, so that we can lick our enemies!

Jim, you know I was never much on preaching, but Damn it! can't those guys ever get smart, and see that we're all in a tight pinch! You know every minute counts!"

These hardships are pretty severe, and you have a right as citizens of this Republic to ask your Government to do everything it can to manage this war program, we have got to fight well, and when great difficulties come, to soften those difficulties and hardships as much as it can, but your boys are going to be out there where Jim or Bill Smith are, and we must make those sacrifices, no matter what they are. This war, in my opinion, is going to be a long, long war. When the Americans went into Africa, many people thought the war would soon be over. Then the Germans only had 20,000 troops in Tunisia. Now they have reinforced their armies and they have more than 100,000 there, and are stronger than ever before. The only way we are going to get those forces out is to have more tanks, more planes, more of everything out there, and, as I said, before this war is over, we are going to have ten or twelve million men in the military service of this country. When anyone complains because they have no heat, and no gasoline, we will just have to remember what some of these boys are going through, and I think that will put the heart in most of us to carry through.

Now, to come back to the farm question, I have also taken up with General Hershey—I cannot promise anything now, but I am hopeful to have some of the key men who cannot be replaced kept in the canning and preserving places in the country, so when you raise your crops, put in ten acres of tomatoes, and then have nobody to can them, or raise acres of sweet corn, and cannot have it canned, you realize you have got to have people to take care of that. The matter of exemption of these key men is a difficult problem for them to work out. I am sure you will appreciate why—it is difficult to exempt a man to do a job for only three months out of twelve, and we have got to try to find a solution of that problem, and while I cannot promise definitely, I hope some way will be found to save some of the key men, without which many of you gentlemen who operate canning and preserving factories could not carry on your business. So I feel that while your problem has been kicked around a little, it has not been an easy problem, but I want you to think you have good friends in Washington in all branches of the government, who are all trying to do what they can to help you.

As I said before, we expect about four hundred thousand men to be drawn each month this year in the military service, and some of them in the nature of things must come from the agricultural community, but you have this amendment with a more liberal interpretation for essential farm work that cannot be replaced, which ought not to be drafted from the farm. And, in addition to that, we are working or trying to find the men to safeguard your canning and preserving factories, at least a sufficient number to permit you to operate them so that the farmers will not have to lose their crops after they are raised.

Now, there are going to be a great many problems about which I heard today, a shortage of coal for people, a shortage of cows for the butter business and shortage of kerosene for people who need it; they can't even get coal oil

with which to light their homes. All of these things will be dealt with as rapidly as they can be dealt with, but there must be in the very nature of things individuals who will be carrying a heavy load who will be very critical. I have been critical myself. Perhaps I have been right, perhaps I have sometimes been wrong. I myself have been criticized; much of it did not do me any harm. Just the same, it would be very unwise if we expected to keep on with this war, and have the same America we had three or four years ago while it is going on. We will be very lucky if we preserve the American way of living when the war is over.

Now, if you think I can help you in any of these hardships, you just send them to me, and I will try to do the best I can. All of us must make up our minds that everyone has got to give up a whole lot of things which he or she would like to have.

One final thought. We all like to be optimistic. Optimism is a wonderful thing, and without hope I guess we would all quit, but because we are always ready to hope for peace, we realize we must keep on with this war. I am not going to be optimistic for a few minutes. I cannot see any end of this war at this time. I cannot see that anybody is justified on the cold facts, politician, citizen, or soldier, in predicting that some time this year the war will be over. We had better prepare for a long period, and over-guess, than prepare for a short one and under-guess. That would be real disaster. What are the facts? We have not a soldier within a thousand miles of Japan. We have taken Guadalcanal. We have not taken back Java, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands, and we are still many hundreds of miles from Japan. The Japanese are a people, as this letter shows, who refuse to surrender. A Japanese soldier who surrenders cannot go back to Japan again. That is his religion. People who know the Japanese best tell us the only way to defeat them is to kill them. I am not advocating all this. That is not my business. That is for the Army and the Navy to decide. I am only trying to picture to you what these gentlemen tell me: maybe they are right, and maybe they are wrong, but I am inclined to think they are right.

We must consider the problems of transportation to get all these things out there, many thousands of miles from the United States, and if there is anything to be optimistic about the situation in the Pacific now, I do not know about it, and I have talked with many. What I have been stating to you are the views they have stated to me.

When we look at the Atlantic, we find the same thing. Remember in the other World War we had only the one battle front, in France, the situation was not as it is today.

When you cross the Pacific, we are thousands of miles away in North Africa, we have men in the West Indies, on the West Coast of Africa, forces in England, all far apart. Maybe there will be a break-up of German morale, may be Hitler will commit suicide, but we must not depend too much on that. My own view is that if the American people insist on taking too optimistic a view, it will be the sacrifice of many thousands of lives of our boys that need not be sacrificed. We must take the realistic view of this war, and if we do on the farm, in the factory, in the Government, then we will go far to shorten the war, in

order to see that no human life be sacrificed. There is no short cut to victory. We are in it, and we have to stay until we win, no matter what hardships we have to bear—we in the Senate, you on your farm, and President Roosevelt in the White House, must all try to do the best we can, and the best is none too good! This broken down means that we must face these hardships, and when we do, we are going to be able to employ that plan that the preceding speaker outlined; if we do that we will have gone a long way to victory.

Finally, let me thank you, particularly the leaders of your organization, for the help and the intelligent, kindly way they have approached these problems, Mr. Wise, Mr. Turner, and all of your officers. I believe we have made some headway, due largely to the cooperation which they have given me, a fine spirit of cooperation and understanding, that we have been able to achieve what we have. You are to be congratulated in having such competent officers. Let me thank you for allowing me to come here this afternoon to give you this talk, and I want to pledge to you the best I have in helping you to meet this situation, in helping you and this nation to come through this war quickly and victoriously, so that we may preserve the things which we cherish so much today.

MR. PARRAN—I want to thank Senator Tydings for the wonderful, plain talk he has given us this afternoon. It was just such a talk as we need. Now, if we can remember just a part of Senator Tyding's talk to take home with us, it will surely help us in our problems.

MR. TURNER—We will now have the Delegate Forum mentioned on the program. I am going to allot two minutes for each County.

First I will call on Alleghany County.

MR. R. C. WILSON—I think the time has been very well taken by Senator Tydings. He has covered our problem. We all have labor troubles. I think the benefit payments should be cut out and people should be made to work. I do not want agriculture subsidized. Our main trouble can be stated in two words—labor and price-fixing, the control of labor and the government price-fixing.

MR. TURNER—Anne Arundel County?

MR. W. P. HARRISON—I am sure the preceding speaker covered the point when he said Labor and price were the main troubles. We want the people put to work, told to go to work. I see many loafing when I go around Annapolis. I think that is the trouble. Everyone ought to work, that is what we need; when we do that, we will be able to meet the requirements. We should have that motto: "Fight or Work."

MR. TURNER—Next I will call on Wicomico County, Mr. Phillips:

MR. PHILLIPS—As far as the labor problem in concerned, we have the same thing in our county. After all, we are a non-essential growing county, and unless we can get some relief, we will not be able to meet our requirements. I do not know what to do with the labor problem down there.

MR. TURNER—Baltimore county? No answer. Calvert County, Mr. Morsell.

MR. MORSELL—We probably have as many troubles as any other county, but we are going to leave no stone unturned to bring about the production required of us. I want to call attention to two things. We are a tobacco-growing county, and the parity price for tobacco is not the same. Time is very limited, and I cannot go into detail on parity. We all know what it means. Our parity is about 22.4 cents per pound on tobacco, and we know that 22.4 cents per pound today would be starvation. At the same time, we know that parity is supposed to be a fair price. Tobacco growing farmers of the South tell me they have about 28 cents per pound. We feel that Southern Maryland should at least have that—I suppose we have about the same labor situation, perhaps ours may be a little above that in Tenn., N. C., S. C., and the various Southern States. We should ask our Representatives in Congress to give us a parity that will at least bring up our parity figure to the Southern States, and perhaps a little bit more.

MR. TURNER—Washington County, Mr. Funk:

MR. FUNK—I do not think that this Forum is very well placed. It is a sort of an anti-climax to have us get up here and try to talk to you people after you have heard the outstanding talks of this afternoon. I think it would have been better to have had this Forum a part of Friday's session.

However, I will say that the effect of the war on Washington County, as far as agriculture is concerned, is very dangerous. I never in my time have seen farmers so disorganized, and so dissatisfied with the administration of this country as they are right now. Not that they are opposed to the war, nor are they opposed to doing everything they can, but because of the fact that we have had more or less prejudiced draft boards, we have had rationing boards some of whom did not have any knowledge of conditions, and the allotment of gasoline, etc., for our farmers in many places was absolutely ridiculous. We have variety as wide as California is from Maryland. In spite of all this, I will say that we in Washington County are going to try to do our part.

MR. TURNER—Caroline County? No one. Talbot County? No one. Somerset County, Mr. Chaffey:

MR. CHAFFEY—With us, also, lack of labor and the price-fixing are our problems, but we are going to try to go along with the others and do the best we can.

MR. TURNER—Carroll County? No one. Cecil County, Mr. McDowell.

MR. MCDOWELL—I don't want to find fault. Price-fixing and labor trouble are our problems, but we want to do the best we can.

MR. TURNER—St. Mary's, Mr. Adams.

MR. ADAMS—I think the ground has been very well covered.

MR. TURNER—Charles county, Mr. Linton.

MR. LINTON—Labor and price are our principal troubles, also. One of the good things about the situation is that it brings us a little closer to our neighbors. We can walk across the field and visit with our neighbors, and perhaps that will bring us a better country.

MR. TURNER: Queen Anne's, Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH—I think the ground has been well covered. We have defense plants in our county, that give us trouble with our labor, there are too many in the defense plants. They can draw so much more pay there.

MR. TURNER—Dorchester County, Mr. Austin.

MR. AUSTIN—Labor seems to be our greatest trouble. We have lost a good many to the army, and to the defense plants, too. We are very short of labor.

MR. TURNER—Prince George? No one. Montgomery County, Mr. King.

MR. KING—Labor, price, machinery and concentrates are the four major issues with us, the farmers, today. The problem of solving the question is before us. I want to say the farmers of Montgomery County are tired of being kicked around by the administration in Washington, patting us on the back, and then telling us we are good boys. We work from early morning until late at night. Yet, they come out and ask for more work. At the same time, they are supporting a program in labor of only 40 hours a week. We think that labor could at least work 55 or 60 hours a week. We had a Government man come out to talk to us, he gave us an intelligent talk, but he stepped around the main issue, did not mention it. I said "Friend, can you carry in a message to Washington like you brought to us?" He said "Yes." I said "All right, just ask the government to penalize labor for not doing any more. You have the audacity to put fine penalties on the farmers if they do not meet the goals set upon us. We want them to be fair. We are producing as much as we can, with the scarcity of labor we have. We want labor to do the same thing."

MR. TURNER—Frederick County, Mr. Etzler:

MR. ETZLER—We are short on concentrates. I think Mr. King has stated our problem very well.

MR. TURNER—Kent County, Mrs. Williams.

MRS. WILLIAMS—Well, we have plenty of trouble in Kent County. We have all that Mr. King has stated and a lot more. After all, if we had fair treatment with labor we could make out. I am going to suggest that Mr. Rash speak to you.

(At this point Mrs. Williams and Mr. Rash too were called to the platform.)

MR. RASH—I was out to Chicago, and people were there representing every other State, and their troubles seemed about the same as we have in Kent County. I thought we had all the trouble down in Kent County until I went to Chicago. Then I came here and I have heard you speak and the problems are all about the same. Sometimes I go down to the University of Maryland, they

are doing a good job, but they all talk of the same problems, short of labor. I go up to Philadelphia, the same thing.

I have a man who lives neighbors with me; he has 360 acres, he planted eighty acres of wheat, and with the exception of a man three days helping him, he had to do the work himself. He was out at two o'clock in the morning, working, running his farm, and his dairy.

(At this point Mr. Turner called time on Mr. Rash, and Mrs. Williams led him back to his seat.)

MR. TURNER—Harford County, Mr. Heaps.

MR. HEAPS—Harford County being a dairy-farming section, naturally we have the same problems Dr. Corbett was talking about. I am willing to match Mr. King in asking them in Washington for a fair deal from our parity prices to maintain our farms. In spite of all this, as Senator Tydings said, my boy and your boys will be at the front, and we must do what we can, our work after all is just as important as the work at the front.

MR. TURNER—Garrett County, Mr. Winterberg.

MR. WINTERBERG—Our labor problem is like everywhere else, hard to get. One thing I do want to say; I have said it lots of times. I want to thank Mr. Turner for what he has done for our people up there. I know there are lots of people who do not care what happens to the farmer. We do not feel like that up there. The best thing we can do is to adjust ourselves and make the best of it. I don't like to see the women disappointed. It is for their benefit that I want things made better.

MRS. JOYST—I would like to ask a question. Why are not the children from 12 to 14 permitted to work? It would be much better if they were.

MR. NUTTLE—We are very sure of one thing. We are not going to win this war on a 40-hour week basis.

MR. TURNER—Worcester County, Mr. Robert Phillips.

MR. PHILLIPS—Many farmers are not aware of the fact that the Wage Hour Law affects them in any way. We would like to bring out a few things in that Act that do materially affect the farmer.

In that part of the Act dealing with Child Labor, there is a provision that prohibits the son of a farmer or his hired hand, if they are under 18 years of age, from coming onto the premises of a canning factory for the purpose of unloading his produce. This provision was enforced in many cases, and often the grower was compelled to send an extra man with his son to unload his produce. Such asinine restrictions should be eliminated.

The Wage Hour Law, properly known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, was passed in a time of widespread unemployment and was an emergency measure concocted to spread employment. It did spread employment. Many employers hired two men to do the work of one. Now, the shoe is on the other foot. The situation is reversed, and is just as much an emergency today to make one man do the work of two as it was then to give two men the work of one.

The farmer is asked and expected to produce much more than he ever has with less men, so why not ask the manufacturer to produce more with less men?

We are told by Government officials that the average work week is now 42 hours. This means, broadly speaking, four shifts per day of six hours per man. Just realize the number of men and women that would be released to farmers and others if the average was three shifts of eight hours each instead of four shifts of six hours each. One man in every four would be released to do other work. The results of the relaxing of the provisions of the Wage-Hour Law to the farmer can be clearly seen. Briefly, thousands of men would be released to farmers and others and a plug would be put in the hole that is draining farm workers from the farm into the so-called defense plants.

We should coin phrases for farming like defense plants. Glamorize, as it were, growers and processors. Our work is vital, it is essential. What good are fresh vegetables lying in the field unless they can be harvested and processed? Too many people think food is a product of the grocery store.

The time being up for the Forum, after some notices, the meeting was adjourned—4:30 P. M.

BUSINESS SESSION

Friday, January 15, 1943.

After the singing of "God Bless America," President Turner called the meeting to order.

MR. TURNER—Will the Convention please come to order? In these days of stress, we think that all our deliberations should be started with a word of prayer, and so I am going to call on Mr. Young, President of Carroll County Farm Bureau, to pronounce the invocation.

MR. YOUNG—Heavenly Father,we thank Thee for the privilege that we have in gathering the Farm Bureau together in convention. We thank Thee for all that Thou hast done for us. Wilt Thou continue Thy protecting hand and loving arms to protect us. Help that all that may be done at this time and meeting may be done in Thy name and glory for our State, our Nation and for the world. This we ask in Jesus' name, Amen.

MR. TURNER—This is the annual business meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau. In compliance with the law, the Secretary will read the call for the meeting.

Mr. Wise read the call.

December 22, 1942.

TO COUNTY SECRETARIES AND
AFFILIATE AND ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES

Notice of Annual Meeting of Members of Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

Dear Sir:

Official notice is hereby given you that the Board of Directors of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., has authorized the calling of the next annual meet-

ing of the Corporation for January 14 and 15, 1943, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.; the meeting to continue from day to day until all business that may come before the meeting has been properly disposed of. All sessions of the annual meeting will be held in the Ballroom of the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Very truly yours,
C. E. WISE, JR., Secty.-Treasurer.

MR. TURNER—Next is the roll call of voting delegates, by the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. William Heaps.

Roll Call of Voting Delegates

Allegany Co.—R. C. Wilson, Mrs. Mabel A. White, Mrs. Harry Barton; **Anne Arundel**—Oscar F. Grimes, Arthur Jones, Ralph Litch, W. P. Harrison; **Baltimore**—F. Ridgely Todd, Lawrence E. Ensor, T. A. Mann, Carlyle Montanye, Percy Foard, Charles Chilcoat, G. H. Hibberd, Geo. E. Clayton, G. Wm. Sattler, T. Kopperman; **Calvert**—Julius Parran, Calvert C. Buckler, Douglas Parran; **Caroline**—R. C. Blackburn, A. W. Spiering, Harold L. Clarke, C. J. Kern, Melvil R. Bades; **Carroll**—John D. Young, Geo. Brown, Isaac Rickle, Arthur Shipley, Frank Englar, Stewart King, Sterling Bixler, Hubert Null; **Cecil**—D. B. McDowell, Joseph Biggs, Mrs. Joseph Biggs; **Charles**—S. C. Linton, B. H. Bealle, Leo Gruss, Mrs. X. Garner; **Dorchester**—Arthur K. Austin, Milton Malkus, Walter Langford, Mr. Austin; **Frederick**—Alvie M. Etzler, T. S. Anderson, Morris A. Zentz, Milton O. Lawyer, W. Russel Seiss, Ephriam Zimmerman, John T. Fogle, Roy Gardner, J. A. Engle, Harry M. Free, Marshall L. Leatherman, J. W. Howard, Eugene Hemp, Robt. R. Staley, Guy Baker, Ed. H. England, E. C. Speaks; **Garrett**—Wm. Winterberg, Morgan Fike, Wm. Dietle; **Harford**—Wilson A. Heaps, Andrew H. Lohr, W. Arthur Divers, W. Roy Tucker, Herbert Hoops, H. W. Turner, Arthur Jackson, T. Roy Brookes, Jerome Heaps; **Howard**—Wm. S. Ledbetter, Edgar Barnes, Wm. Gerwig; **Kent**—H. S. Leaverton, H. S. Ford, W. A. Bell, B. F. Rash, T. Coleman; **Montgomery**—J. D. King, W. C. Polie, Mrs. Ward Fulton, Williard Harvey, Mrs. Allie Messer, Osborne Tabler, Wm. Pyles, Joe Hutton; **Prince Georges**—H. C. Townshend, J. E. Hogue, G. S. Oursler, Sr., J. P. Abell, W. W. Stewart; **Queen Anne's**—Merton R. Shawn, J. S. Green, Charles Barton, H. B. Hammond, Mr. Welsh; **St. Mary's**—F. D. Hayden, J. F. Adams, Leach Alvey; **Somerset**—Wm. T. Chaffey; **Talbot**—A. F. Sweitzer, Hans Asmussen, A. J. Fike, Earl J. Hutchison; **Washington**—R. C. F. Weagly, W. H. Hovermale W. M. Bromley, J. K. Funk, D. Warrenfeltz; **Wicomico**—C. C. Phillips I. T. Winbrow, T. S. Hearn, J. W. Turner, Lee Twilley, Grover Adkins, J. Shivers; **Worcester**—S. O. Northam, Robert Phillips, Albert Dickson; **Associated Women of Md. Farm Bureau**—Mrs. Edwin Fry, Mrs. P. D. Brown, Mrs. Leon Spicer, Mrs. Walter Bromley, Mrs. Wm. H. Budd, Mrs. J. B. McCue, Mrs. Wm. Sattler, Mrs. Linwood Sutton; **Hillsboro Queen Anne Co-op. Corp.**—Henry Whiteford, **Md; Stockmen's Assn.**—Henry Shoemaker, J. E. Muncaster; **Md. Tobacco Growers Assn.**—J. E. McCue, J. Clifton Abell, R. W. Cross, Wm. E. Duvall; **Md. Vegetable Growers Assn.**—Geo. H. Stratton, Egbert Hawkins; **Md. State Poultry Council**—H. H. Rieck, R. C. Street, A. R. Peterson; **Md. State Horticultural Society**—J. A. Cohill, M. T. Heaps;

Md. Co-op. Milk Producers, Inc.—R. W. Shermantine, D. G. Harry, J. L. Hersh, R. G. Fitez.

MR, TURNER—May I have a motion that the report of the Credentials Committee be accepted?

Mr. McCue moved that it be accepted, and Mr. King seconded the motion and it was carried.

MR. TURNER—We will now have the minutes of the last meeting read by the Secretary.

Mr. Wise read the minutes.

MR. TURNER—You have heard the minutes. If they meet with your approval, may I have a motion that they be accepted?

Mr. Phillips moved they be accepted, and Mr. F. D. Hayden seconded the motion and it was carried.

MR. TURNER—We will now have the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Wise read the Treasurer's report.

MR. TURNER—Any questions? I am sure Mr. Wise will be very glad to answer and explain everything that you would like to know.

Mr. McCue moved the report be accepted as read, Mr. Leaverton seconded the motion, and it was carried.

MR. TURNER—Next we will have the report of the Auditing Committee, Mr. Grimes, Chairman.

Mr. Grimes read a letter from Mr. William R. Dance, Public Accountant, and then presented the following report.

Mr. Linton moved it be accepted, and Mr. McCue seconded the motion, and the report as presented was accepted.

January 12, 1943.

Mr. President:

Your auditing committee has gone over the auditing report of Mr. Dance and find that his report is correct and that the Maryland Farm Bureau is in fine financial shape.

All bills for 1942 that have been presented have been paid.

We, the auditing committee, feel that the management of the office should be highly commended on their efficiency in running same.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR F. GRIMES, Chairman
CLAUDE C. PHILLIPS
JOHN D. YOUNG
JAMES D. KING
JULIUS PARRAN

MR. TURNER—We will now have the report of the Resolutions Committee. That is one of the most important reports we have. Mr. Roy Weagly, Chairman, will present that report.

MR. WEAGLY—I spent long hours in going over the resolutions sent in from the counties. I want to say in presenting these resolutions, each and every one of you must feel perfectly free to criticize and amend, if necessary. We do not want to cut anybody off. These resolutions are the policy to be carried out by the Farm Bureau for the next year, and they are very important. Mr. Weagly read the Foreword and moved its acceptance. Mr. McCue seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Weagly then read the first section on Labor for Production, and moved its acceptance. Mr. Young seconded the motion.

MR. NUTTLE—I was on that Committee and it seems to me that there was a correction in the third paragraph. It seems to me it should be changed; as it reads now it seems to criticize the efforts up to now. We want to show our appreciation to the Selective Service. I think splendid help has been given our farmers by the Selective Service in that only one out of eleven have been taken.

MR. MCCUE—That phrase "in spite of,"—perhaps if you passed over that, it would be all right.

MR. TURNER—Suppose we pass that first section for the time, and pass on to the section on Emergency Legislation for Duration Only. We can later come back to the first section when you have decided what change you wish. Mr. Weagly read "Emergency Legislation for Duration Only" and moved its acceptance.

MRS. HOPKINS—I don't think that should be a "legitimate excuse." How can that be.

MR. HOGUE—I would like to submit a "legitimate reason" instead. Mr. Abell seconded that, and it was carried.

MR. MCCUE—That "restricted license to drive a car, etc." That gives them a license to drive a car even though they are not engaged in farm work. Should that not be included there?

MR. TURNER—Is that not obvious? The reason for the request is that they be engaged in farm work.

MR. MCCUE—I still think "while engaged in farm work" should be there instead.

MR. LEDBETTER—We might put "provided they are doing farm work."

MR. TURNER—I think it should cover everything pertaining to business of the farm, the only restriction being as to the physical questions, the ability to drive a car.

MR. LEDBETTER—I think I would like to leave it as it is.

MR. MCCUE—My idea is that a lot of boys and girls of 15 and 16 years of age, not engaged in farm work, might be living in a city or town, and might be only going to school. You don't want that, I am sure.

MR. SWITZER—I think the word "tractor" should be left out. We do not need a license for a tractor now, and if we bring that in, we may have to pay a license for a tractor later.

MR. TURNER—Do you move that tractor should be stricken out?

MR. SWITZER—Yes.

Mr. Alex. Messer seconded and it was carried.

MR. GARNER—Charles County: What is considered "full time" in work in agriculture?

MR. TURNER—The government would like to say 18 to 24 hours a day. There is no fixed time, however.

MR. GARNER—We could not use the 40-hour limit?

MR. TURNER—We hope not for most of us.

"While engaged in farm work" was added in the 4th paragraph of this section, and it was duly passed.

At this point, Mr. Weagly announced that he was suffering from a cold, and was not able to make his voice heard, and, therefore, he asked Wilbert Smith to read for him, so Mr. Smith continued reading the resolutions. Mr. Smith read the second resolution on Taxation, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. McCue seconded the motion and it was passed.

The third resolution was read by Mr. Smith, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. King seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Smith read the fourth resolution on Farm Prices, and Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance.

DR. CORBETT—In that language where we had "just reached the point where farmers break even." I am not sure that I feel that we ever did get back.

MR. KING—How would it be to say "when we were approaching?"

DR. CORBETT—I think "approaching" would be better. I think "approaching a fair price."

MR. SMITH—Perhaps we had better pass that resolution over for the moment and come back to it later.

Dr. Symons, Roy Brookes and Dr. Corbett were appointed a committee to prepare a new section to be passed instead of the present fourth resolution.

MR. NUTTLE—I do think splendid help has been given our farmers by the local draft boards and other agencies in that only one out of eleven men have been taken.

MR. FUNK—I would like to ask if that is really true that only one out of eleven have been taken. I have not found the draft boards so fair. The men are deferred and later taken. Perhaps some of the counties have fair draft boards. But I do not find that the draft boards pay any attention to us.

MR. TURNER—Those deferments do not take into consideration those having dependents.

MR. FUNK—I was just asking for information.
MR. TURNER—I believe Mr. Wise has the exact figures.
MR. WISE—The figures show 6,600 deferred, 600 taken.

Mr. Smith read the fifth resolution, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. King seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Smith read the sixth resolution, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mrs. Fulton seconded it and it was carried.

" " Mr. Chaffey seconded, and it was carried (seventh)
" " Mr. John Young seconded, and it was carried (eighth)
" " Mrs. Budd seconded, and it was carried (ninth)
" " Mr. Abell seconded, and it was carried (tenth)
" " Mrs. Fulton seconded, and it was carried (eleventh)
" " Mr. Kerrener, seconded, and it was carried (twelfth)

Mr. Smith read the thirteenth resolution. Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. McCue seconded the motion.

MR. NUTTLE—I was on that Board, but I was dropped because I was a Republican—I hope that was the only reason—and Mr. Turner was put on. Mr. Turner is still the only representative of agriculture on that Board. It has four lawyers, one doctor—five from Baltimore City, two from Baltimore County, one from Washington County, one from Carroll County, at the present time. I think the Governor's neglect to make this other appointment is a slap in the face to Maryland agriculture. I suggest at this time that this group should select a delegation to go to Annapolis before this present Session of the General Assembly ends, and press for some action. That is just a statement, not a correction. I am frank to say that after the last election, the Governor ought to give more consideration to the rural sections of the State.

MR. TURNER—The files of our office will show that I have written many letters to the Governor urging this. I have written him that both he and I were being criticized by the farmers of Maryland. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors I called up his office. I said "This Board of Directors is meeting here today, and they are every critical of the Governor for his not having made this appointment." He was not in his office, and his secretary told me he was in Western Maryland. He talked with him on the telephone. I have tried my best to get him to act. I do not want the responsibility of being the only representative of agriculture on that Board. I cannot imagine why he has not seen fit to make this appointment.

The resolution was passed as read.

Mr. Smith read the fourteenth resolution, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance.

MR. HARRY—Would you expalin what that means? I am Chairman of our Rationing Board, and I know what we are up against. I would just like to know what you are asking for.

MR. SMITH—Mr. Gibbons came before our Resolutions Committee, I do not remember all the details, but I helped him write this resolution. I believe the general feeling is that more of this gasoline should go to agriculture, for essential uses. Mr. Gibbons told me the Southern Cooperatives—some of their stations were out of gasoline for two weeks—could not get any. We thought we would ask if we could be able to get the gasoline for farm use and farm consumption. Does that satisfy you, Mr. Harry?

MR. HARRY—Yes.

Mr. McCue seconded Mr. Weagly's motion, and it was passed.

Mr. Smith read the 15th resolution, Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. Chaffey seconded the motion and it was passed.

" " " " 16th resolution, Mr. King seconded it and it was passed.
" " " " 17th resolution, Mr. Phillips seconded it and it was passed.
" " " " 18th resolution, Grimes seconded and it was passed.

Mrs. Brown, secretary of the Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau read the resolutions adopted at the fifth annual meeting held in Baltimore, Md., by that association, and moved their acceptance.

Mrs. Kern, seconded, the motion and it was passed.
The following resolution of Appreciation was then read.
Mr. Weagly moved its acceptance, Mr. McCue seconded and it was carried.

APPRECIATION

The Maryland Farm Bureau expresses its appreciation to the membership at large for their coooperation in making this 27th Annual Meeting one of the most successful in the history of the organization. We wish to express our appreciation to all speakers, our officers and chairmen of committees but especially to Senator Millard E. Tydings, Senator Geo. Radcliffe, Dr. Roger B. Corbett, Dr. H. C. Byrd, Dr. T. B. Symons, A. K. Rowswell and all others who contributed to the success of the meeting. We wish again to register our appreciation to the Lord Baltimore Hotel for the splendid accommodations furnished the Convention.

Mr. Weagly then moved acceptance of the resolutions as a whole, as amended, Mr. Phillips seconded the motion and it was carried.

RESOLUTIONS, 1943
MARYLAND FARM BUREAU, INC.
FOREWORD

As we meet today America has entered her second year of World War II, and the tide of battle continues to turn in favor of the United Nations. This

has been possible only through immense sacrifice. God grant that in the days that lie ahead we will be able to achieve the final decisive victory that will forever close the door to ruthlessness and destruction.

To preserve our tradition, we have sent the finest of our young manhood from the farms and the cities to the battle fronts of the world. While the demands upon American resources and strength have been great, the American Farmer and the American people have made the valiant effort.

The Maryland farmer will strive to produce the food and fiber the war effort will require. He will give his labor and sons to the cause, asking only an equitable sharing of the burdens of war, the efficient use of our resources, forsaking of special privileges and selfishness, and the elimination of unessential activities.

To this end we stand ready with all loyal Americans to fight and toil for the achievement of peace and security.

LABOR FOR PRODUCTION

I. Manpower on the farm is the most vital factor in producing food and fiber to win the war and write the peace.

Our Government in its frantic effort to produce the sinews of war, has only recently awakened to the serious situation that has developed on the Farm Labor Front.

This shortage prevails in spite of the heroic efforts of the farmer and his family to do their bit in winning the war. Splendid help has been given the farmer by the sympathetic administrators of the State Selective Service Officers and the Local Draft Boards in that only, one has been taken out of every eleven who asked for occupational deferment. However, in spite of such deferments, help from conscientious objectors, paroled prisoners, training of city boys, and the efforts of the United States Employment Service to import labor, we have on farms only about 50% of our needs. These measures have only scratched the surface.

This critical situation is caused by one tragic error in the administration of the war on our home fronts, namely, the 40-hour week.

With our allies and our enemy working an average of 60 hours per week, we are undertaking to fight a war on a 40-hour work week. The 40-hour work week was devised in peace time to spread jobs during a depression. At this time of crisis, when all civilization is imperiled, those who advocate its retention can only be actuated by greed, selfishness or politics.

The abolition of a 40-hour week and a work week of 54 hours would automatically add 25% to our labor supply and would go a long way toward solving our farm labor problems.

To the War Manpower Commission we say, and if not heeded by them, we say to Congress, that if this war is to be won, we must do some very definite things.

1. Abolish the 40-hour week and establish a 54-hour week.

2. Collaborate with O. P. A. and the Department of Agriculture in seeing that if prices are placed on farm commodities they will more nearly allow the farmer to compete with industry for labor.

3. Devise ways and means to keep the present labor on farms:

a. By seeing that your orders to Industrial plants which have war contracts not to employ farm labor are carried out to the letter.

b. By seeing that the factors which define farm labor subject to the draft are liberalized so as to conform to conditions in the State of Maryland.

4. Improve the U. S. Employment Service and have all Industrial labor employed through that agency.

5. Stop all efforts of all Government agencies from their obvious intentions to force social reforms and labor unionism on farms, truly the last straw in breaking the morale of a harassed agriculture.

6. We demand that Selective Service Directive No. 168 be revised from 16 units to 12, as a definition of a man, to more nearly conform to conditions in Maryland.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION FOR DURATION ONLY

We insist that ways and means be found to inaugurate a fight or work program in Maryland.

1. Penalizing, either by fine or imprisonment, all labor, who without legitimate excuse, fail to work full time helping to produce Agricultural or other products conducive to the war effort.

2. Allowing prison authorities to harvest farm crops with prison labor under guard, with payment in currency at a fair wage.

3. Allowing the waver of the Child Labor Laws for Agricultural Production, harvesting and processing during this emergency.

4. A restricted license to drive a car or truck, in rural areas for agricultural purposes to boys and girls 14 to 16 years of age, these to be examined by the State Police; physical development, to be considered as well as capability.

5. Allowing interned aliens or prisoners of war to be used under guard in harvesting crops at fair wages.

We, of the Farm Bureau are anxious to cooperate as we have done in the past with County, State and National Officials in solving this manpower problem so vital to the exigencies of our war effort.

TAXATION

II. The state revenue system of luxury commodity taxes and an income tax as sponsored by Farm organizations has proven effective in raising funds. A portion of the income tax revenue is allocated to local government, resulting

in a better balance between state and local government. Individual incomes are now at their peak and many more persons have become tax payers—thus broadening the tax base.

The state real estate levy is gradually being eliminated to leave this field of taxation free to local governments. This program with the income tax as its base, has balanced the state revenue system, assisted local governments and strengthened the state finances.

A sound financial position must be maintained to meet the emergencies of war and the period of readjustments when peace comes. We recommend that the income tax be continued without material changes in rates or provisions.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

III. We urge the A. F. B. Federation to take whatever steps are necessary, including Congressional action, to limit the functions of the program to present-day needs and to require the discontinuance of every political activity and all other activities except those specifically authorized by Congress.

FARM PRICES

IV. For the past 20 years agricultural prices have been at a disadvantage compared with the prices of things that farmers have to buy. This disadvantage has seriously injured American agriculture and has given the public a false impression of the prices that are necessary to maintain a sound agriculture. Farm prices had not yet reached a level that would maintain agriculture as a sound business when price ceilings were established. At the same time, industrial wages have been allowed to go unchecked. This caused the loss of farm labor, reduced farm morale, caused farmers to sell and leave farms and will undoubtedly start a decline in food production. Farmers vigorously oppose subsidies as costly, complicated and dangerous. The only simple and effective way to insure the production of food is to increase farm prices to a point where the farmer will receive a fair return. We urge that a policy of fair prices on farm products be adopted and that the wages of all labor on the farm, including the farm operator and his family when on the farm, be used when computing a fair price.

FARM ABUSES

V. We urge the enactment of legislation to stop racketeering by labor unions who are guilty of practices that are not conducive to building up public confidence in unions, such as closed shop with enforced membership, jurisdictional strikes, racketeering, hot cargoes, secondary boycotts, sitdowns, slowdowns, and interferences with the production and movement of products to market, use of threats, violence and coercion.

All such practices should be stopped not only as a war measure, but as a defense to the security of our democracy.

Thurmond Arnold says these practices are costing the farmer and the consumer a billion dollars per year.

RATIONING

VI. We recognize that in instances rationing is required as a protection of all the people.

The Maryland farmer is willing to be rationed on anything that is necessary in winning the war but the regulations should be so clearly established that the farmer can concentrate on production rather than trying to interpret bewildering rules and regulations.

FARM MACHINERY

VII. With the acute man power shortage of Agricultural labor and the demands to produce more feed and fiber for our Nation and our Allies, we urge that every possible source of supply of farm machinery be utilized. We ask that all machinery manufactured and in stock in plants and warehouses be released as soon as possible to State and County Machinery allocation Committee to avoid bottlenecks of distribution which result in decreased planting and harvesting of essential crops. We recommend that the Maryland Farm Bureau cooperate with the A. F. B. F. to secure an increased volume of Farm Machinery for 1943-1944.

INDEPENDENCE OF FARM ORGANIZATION

VIII. We concede the right of labor unions to organize to work in all legitimate ways to better the life, health and happiness of their membership. We concede nothing when a labor leader announces he will organize farmers into his union and puts organizers to work with a campaign fund of six million dollars to accomplish his purpose.

The Maryland Farm Bureau has answered this challenge by taking the lead in the organization and operation of the Interstate Farmers Council, Inc., which has 32 member farm organizations in the five states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, with a combined membership of over 350,000 farmer members.

We have carried on an educational campaign that we feel has stymied the efforts of this would-be Dictator.

We also condemn the growing trend of some govenmental agencies and officials to utilize Government agencies or Government-dominated organizations to replace the farmers' voluntary organization.

RED TAPE AND INEFFICIENCY

IX. Federal regulations in many phases of civilian activity are so numerous, so confusing, and so onerous that the people have become bewildered and discouraged. Overlapping of functions and lack of coordination of effort among governmental agencies are hampering the war effort and rapidly are becoming notorious.

Civilians are constantly receiving from governmental boards and bureaus great quantities of forms and questionnaires to be filled out as a prerequisite to

cooperation in various programs. Many of these documents are complex, vague, bewildering and unnecessary.

In the interest of economy and to eliminate the wasting of manpower so essential to winning the war we earnestly recommend that all Government agencies, boards and bureaus not essential to the war effort and necessary functions of Government, be abolished by Congress, that all necessary agencies be examined critically as to duplicating service; and that a program of consolidation be carried out.

We are convinced that the situation could be substantially improved by decentralizing the administrative process and by broadening the discretionary power of local boards or state authorities who invariably have a better understanding of local conditions than Governmental administrators can possible have.

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATION

X. National and state leaders have consistently considered the war effort from the urban point of view. All-powerful boards were established and granted powers over the business activities of the nation. Men on these come from Government, Industry and Labor but their program also applied to Agriculture where conditions and practices vary greatly from the other branches of business. Consequently, the program for priorities, rationing and certificates were not adapted to farm conditions—their operation resulted in confusion, loss of time, waste of rubber and gasoline and lowered morale of farmers. We recommend that these losses be avoided in the future by giving Agriculture representation on all National, State and County boards that have power over any activities related to the business of farming.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

XI. The functions of the University of Maryland in the Agricultural field are greatly increased by wartime conditions. There is an ever-growing need for research to meet new problems and to apply improved methods to Production, Control of Insect Pests, Plant and Animal diseases is more important than ever. The cost of material and men has risen.

More funds are needed to carry on basic work and additional money is required to provide for the help necessary to our agriculture in the war emergency. The state is well financed and can afford to provide these necessary services.

We recommend that the Budgets of all state agencies serving agriculture be considered as war production needs and urge that ample funds for their effective operation be granted.

HUMAN NUTRITION

XII. The study of human nutrition and its application to our people has been neglected as evidenced by the high percentage of draft rejections due to faulty diet. Our nation has spent millions of dollars in the study of animal nutrition but has slighted human nutrition. We recommend that a program of research in human nutrition be started and that the necessary federal grant-in-aid funds be appropriated for research in the existing State agencies.

BOARD OF REGENTS

XIII. The General Assembly of 1941 enacted a law that enlarged the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland by adding two appointments for men from agriculture to its membership. This was done to give farmers fair representation on the Board that functions as the State Board of Agriculture. Governor O'Conor has not made these appointments during the nearly two years since the law was passed. As representatives of Maryland farmers, we request the reason for this failure to give Agriculture the recognition granted it by the General Assembly.

PETROLEUM ALLOCATIONS

XIV. We protest petroleum Administrative order Number I, issued by the Petroleum Administratorf or War, part 1545 supply, with which did not list under Schedule "B" the production requirements of farmers, of petroleum products as being an essential classification.

We hereby request the Petroleum Administrator for War to issue a supplement to interpretation Number I, of Administrative order Number I, which will classify the petroleum production requirements of farmers as an essential classification without limitation as to other services properly coming within the categories listed in Schedule "B."

We hereby request the Secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau to send a telegram to the proper authorities in Washington asking for immediate action.

U. S. D. A. WAR BOARDS

XV. While the Maryland Farm Bureau is anxious to cooperate with the Government in the prosecution of the war, especially in the production field, we wish to register our disapproval of the present organization and personnel of the U. S. D. A. State and certain County War Boards as undemocratic and not representative of our agricultural groups. To instill greater confidence in these agencies we appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture to reorganize those boards to insure greater leadership, representation or Agriculture consequent confidence in this vital field of war effort—agriculture.

FARM ELECTRIFICATION

XVI. We recommend that Secretary Wickard exercise his power to the end that Electrification of producing farms, lying beside existing electric lines, be fostered now because:

1. It will aid in attainment of production goals.
2. It will tend to compensate for loss of manpower.
3. It will increase the efficiency of existing manpower.
4. It will increase productivity.

This should be done by permitting relocation of extensions not being used and allowing use of materials already manufactured for those purposes but now frozen and unused.

TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION NEEDS

XVII. Growers of so-called non-essential crops will cooperate with the government request to shift to essential crops. Such shifts must be made with full recognition of the market situation. Tomato canning houses do not have the labor or the facilities for handling large increases in tomato production. Soybean crushing facilities are inadequate to take care of the 1942 crop and other outlets are equally handicapped in handling increases.

Growers of non-essential crops can go only so far in shifting to essential crops without causing serious losses because of inadequate marketing facilities. It must be recognized that the production of some "non-essential" crops is necessary to the most efficient management of farms and to the best use of labor. Without them there would be gaps in the planting and harvesting operation that could not be effectively filled. Growers are forced by circumstances to produce a considerable quantity of the "non-essential" crops. In light of this situation, the drastic reduction in the nitrogen content of the fertilizers and the forced shift to organic nitrogen rather than chemical nitrogen means added inefficiences on these farms. The land and labor will produce less feed than they normally would. It is requested that every effort be made by those in authority to grant these growers fertilizers that will allow their operation to produce food effectively.

Furthermore, the conditions outlined above should be recognized by selective service boards in considering the deferment of farm labor. If growers of non-essential crops have shown reasonable cooperation with the government's request in light of the market situation, they should not be penalized by the removal of their already inadequate labor supplies.

A. F. B. F.

XVIII. We pledge anew our confidence in President O'Neal and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and indorse its resolutions adopted at the 24th annual meeting, as they pertain to the war effort and meet the needs of Maryland agriculture.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE MARYLAND FARM BUREAU, INC., ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JANUARY 13, 1943.

I. To preserve the way of life that has sought to dignify womanhood, we believe that obligation rests upon women as well as men.

THEREFORE, the Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau pledge our effort:

1. In meeting the goals for production of food that is needed to feed the United Nations, meanwhile, making a study of same.

2. In building and maintaining strong, voluntary neighborhood groups for the dissemination of pertinent information and the development of future leadership.

3. In developing definite plans for adequate cooperative medical care and hospitalization.

4. In cooperation with support to the American Red Cross and its program of training in Home Nursing and First Aid.

5. In the purchase of War Bonds and stamps and participation in U. S. O., Civilian Defense and Salvage Campaigns.

6. In courageously making the adjustments that need to be made in civilian life.

7. In strengthening our democratic institutions.

8. In keeping alive the rural church to perpetuate Christian Ideals and insure the continuance of democracy.

MR. TURNER—Next on our program is the most important of all—the election of officers. It has been the custom that the Board of Directors make recommendation. I will ask the Secretary, Mr. Wise, to read the nomination for President.

MR. WISE—Delegates, your Board of Directors met as a Nonimating Committee yesterday, and nominated Mr. R. C. F. Weagly to be President for 1943.

Mr. Funk moved the acceptance, and Mrs. Brown seconded the nomination. Mr. Winterberg moved the nominations be closed, motion was seconded and carried. Mr. Blackburn moved the Secretary be authorized to cast the ballot for Mr. Weagly, Mr. McCue seconded, and it was carried.

Mr. Wise thereupon cast the ballot for Mr. Weagly to be President of the Maryland Farm Bureau for 1943.

MR. TURNER—Gentlemen, I want to say that you have honored me for four years with the greatest honor to come to a Maryland farmer. I want to say that Mr. Weagly is a splendid farmer. I, as retiring President, want to pledge to him and to you to the best of my ability, help and work in the office. I suggest we all rise and give the new President a good hand.

(N. B. Cries for "Speech".)

MR. WEAGLY—I was to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me. I know I have the support of the majority of you, and to those of you who maybe did not have the confidence in me, I am going to try and carry on so that you will give me your support throughout the year. I am sure with that support the Maryland Farm Bureau will not disappoint you. Thank you!

MR. TURNER—Next we have the election of a Vice-President.

Mr. Wise read the name of Mr. Howard S. Leaverton, as Vice-Presidential nominee. Mr. Northam seconded the nomination.

Mr. Linton moved the nominations be closed, and Mr. Ford seconded the motion and it was passed.

Mr. Young moved that the Secretary be authorized to cast the ballot, Mr. McCue seconded the motion and it was passed.

Mr. Wise, thereupon, cast the ballot for Mr. Leaverton as Vice-President of the Maryland Farm Bureau for the coming year.

MR. TURNER—I want to say I have had my eye on him for a long time. He is one of the best business men we have in the Farm Bureau, and he has taken hold of the dairy business down there in Kent County and made his place one of the outstanding places there. He is also one of the best looking Farm Bureau members. I am very much gratified to see him nominated as Vice-President of the Maryland Farm Bureau.

MR. LEAVERTON—I am afraid Mr. Turner has given me lots to live up to. I think this is quite an honor to Kent County. We all appreciate this honor. We are going to need a lot of help, but we will certainly do all in our power to justify your choice, and we will support Mr. Weagly and the Board in every way we can to make this organization keep going like it has been going.

MR. TURNER—We will now have the confirmation of our Directors, read by Mr. Heaps from Harford County, Chairman of the Credentials Committee. Mr. Heaps read the following names as Directors:

Confirmation of Directors

Allegany Co.—R. C. Wilson; **Anne Arundel**—O. F. Grimes; **Baltimore**—F. Ridgely Todd; **Calvert**—Julius Parran; **Caroline**—R. C. Blackburn; **Carroll**—John D. Young; **Cecil**—D. B. McDowell; **Charles**—S. C. Linton; **Dorchester**—A. K. Austin; **Frederick**—A. M. Etzler, T. S. Anderson; **Garrett**—Wm. Winterberg; **Harford**—W. A. Heaps; **Howard**—W. S. Ledbetter; **Kent**—H. S. Leaverton; **Montgomery**—J. D. King; **Prince George's**—H. C. Townshend; **Queen Anne's**—Merton R. Shawn; **St. Mary's**—Frank D. Hayden; **Somerset**—Wm. T. Chaffey; **Talbot**—A. F. Sweitzer; **Washington**—R. C. F. Weagly; **Wicomico**—C. C. Phillips; **Worcester**—S. O. Northam; **Associated Women of Md. Farm Bureau**—Mrs. Edwin D. Fry, Mrs. P. D. Brown; **Hillsboro-Queen Anne Co-op. Corp.**—Henry Whiteford; **Md. Stockmen's Assn.**—Henry Shoemaker; **Md. Tobacco Growers Assn.**—J. E. McCue; **Md. Vegetable Growers Assn.**—Geo H. Stratton; **Md. State Poultry Council**—H. H. Rieck; **Md. State Horticultural Society**—J. A. Cohill; **Md. Co-op. Milk Producers, Inc.**—R. W. Shermantine.

MR. LINTON—I again move that the President of the Maryland Farm Bureau appoint a Committee of which he is a member to urge upon the Governor the appointment of two members of the Board of Regents as provided by law, two members to come from the agricultural interests.

MR. TURNER—I would suggest that we first act upon the Directors that have been presented to you.

Upon motion made, seconded and passed, the Directors who were named in the list read by Mr. Heaps were duly elected.

MR. TURNER—I believe Mr. Nuttle has a proposed amendment to the By-laws of the Maryland Farm Bureau to present to you.

MR. NUTTLE—The Directors already know about this. We propose to change the By-laws as follows:

> In article IV—Section 2 page 9 of the By-laws under the second paragraph after the period following the word Directors add the following paragraph:
>
> > In the event of a vacancy in the office of the President or Vice-President through death, resignation, disqualification or otherwise said vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Board of Directors voting by ballot unless otherwise determined by a ¾ majority of the Board.

Mr. Ledbetter moved its adoption and Mr McCue seconded the motion and it was carried.

MR. TURNER—I believe you each have the state tax committee's report. What will you do with this?

Duly moved, seconded, carried, that the Joint Tax Committee's report be adopted as presented.

MR. TURNER—We will now pass to Miscellaneous business.

Duly moved, seconded and carried that the minutes of the Board of Directors meetings of 1942 be approved and their actions contained therein be ratified.

Some discussion from people who did not give their names as to protein in feed.

MR. TURNER—We have known that for some time. There is a shortage. I know what you say is absolutely the fact. Serious efforts are being made. Dr. Symons presented the following motion:

Resoived, that we urge the proper authorities of state and nation to seek every possible means to secure proper food for our livestock and poultry industries.

This is a serious emergency and is causing serious losses in food production. I would say that the War Board and the authorities in Washington are endeavoring to have soybeans distributed. We were able to distribute about six cars last week. I am hopeful for another allotment in the near future, but Mr. Blandford told me that the allotment this month was only five or six cars. I think we should do all we can to help the people in Western Maryland and on the Eastern Shore.

MR. TURNER—Will some one second Dr. Symons' motion?
Mr. King seconded it and it was carried.
MR. PARRAN—Why can't we have the soybeans direct?
MR. WISE—Too much oil.

MR. TURNER—I believe you have the State Tax Committee's report. A copy of that has been given you to study. Now will some one move for adjournment?

Mr. Linton moved that the meeting adjourn. Mr. McCue seconded the motion and the convention adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society was then called at to order by Mr. Turner 12:30 p. m.

Mr. Heaps read the roll call:

Directors & Voting Delegates of the Executive Council of the Maryland Agricultural Society

Allegany Co.—R. C. Wilson, Mrs. Mabel A. White, Mrs. R. C. Wilson; **Anne Arundel**—O. F. Grimes, W. H. Harrison, Arthur Jones; **Baltimore**—F. Ridgely Todd, Wm. Sattler W. W. Pierce; **Calvert**—Julius Parran, J. B. Morsell; **Caroline**—Richard Blackburn, F. D. Zeigler; **Carroll**—J. D. Young, E. A. Englar, George Brown; **Cecil**—D. B. McDowell, J. S. Reisler, Joe Biggs; **Charles**—S. C. Linton, Eloise Gardiner, P. H. Bealle; **Dorchester**—Samuel Linthicum, A. H. Dean, Reginald Jones; **Frederick**—A. H. Etzler, T. S. Anderson, Ephraim B. Zimmerman; **Garrett**—Wm. Winterberg, Chas. B. Miller, E. O. Griffith; **Harford**—W. A. Heaps, A. G. Ensor, T. Roy Brookes; **Howard**—Wm. S. Ledbetter, G. Cashel Nichols, Edgar Barnes; **Kent**—H. S. Leaverton, F. P. Sutton, **Montgomery**—J. D. King, Ulysses Griffith IV, G. R. Canby; **Prince George's**—H. C. Townshend, J. E. Moore, Wm. E. Duvall; **Queen Anne's**—Merton R. Shawn, R. T. Newell; **St. Mary's**—F. D. Hayden, Elizabeth Russell, J. F. Adams; **Somerset**—W. T. Chaffey, J. Miles Lankford, Harry Keenan; **Talbot**—F. A. Schwaninger, G. B. Rieman; **Washington**—R. C. F. Weagly, J. K. Funk, Wm. H. Hovermale; **Wicomico**—C. C. Phillips, S. R. Atkinson, L. T. Winbrow; **Worcester**—S. O. Northam, L. D. Shockley, R. N. Stagg; **Associated Women of Md. Farm Bureau**—Mrs. Edwin D. Fry, Mrs. P. D. Brown, Mrs. C. J. Kern; **Hillsboro-Queen Anne Co-op. Corp.**—Edwin Warfield, H. C. Whiteford; **Md. Co-op. Milk Producers, Inc.**—D. G. Harry, John L. Hersh, Robert G. Fites; **Md. Crop Improvement Assn.**—Cecil K. Holter, Allin O. Kuhn, Walter Warehime; **Md. State Horticultural Society**—Stanley M. Fulton, A. F. Vierheller, J. A. Cohill; **Md. State Poultry Council**—H. H. Rieck, W. H. Rice, A. R. Peterson; **Md. Stockmen's Assn.**—Richard C. Riggs, James B. Outhouse, Wm. J. Hines; **Md. Tobacco Growers Assn.**—C. Carroll Lee, Geo. Sachse, J. E. McCue; **Md. Vegetable Growers Assn.**—H. J. Rayner, W. R. Ballard, Egbert Hawkins.

The secretary read the call of the meeting:

TO COUNTY SECRETARIES AND
AFFILIATE AND ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES

Notice of Annual Meeting of the Executive Council of the Md. Agricultural Society

Dear Sir:

The annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Maryland Agricultural

Society will be held January 15, 1943 at 11:30 a. m., Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Blanks are enclosed for you to submit the credentials for the council members of your organization.

Very truly yours,

C. E. WISE, JR., Secretary.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mr. Wise read the minutes of the last meeting.

MR. TURNER—You have heard the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Agricultural Society. If there are no corrections, they stand approved as read. I will now call for the Treasurer's report by Dr. Symons.

DR. SYMONS—Mr. Chairman, we have about 50 copies of the Treasurer's report for you to read, and I won't take the time to read the details. This report is audited by the State. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report as approved by the state auditor.

Mr. McCue seconded the motion and it was carried.

Mr. Heaps, moved that the officers of the Farm Bureau, R. C. F. Weagly, president, H. S. Leaverton, vice-president, C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary will be the officers of the Maryland Agricultural Society, except the treasurer.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Linton moved, and Mr. Stabler, seconded that Dr. Symons be re-elected as Treasurer.

DR. SYMONS—I am not going to make a speech, Mr. President, I am really sincere in feeling that we have had the grandest meeting that I recall. I think you are all to be congratulated, especially on the good attendance this morning. I want to tell you, as I have told you often before, that the officers of the University are back of you one hundred percent, and any time we can serve you, you have only to call upon us. I want to thank you for the loyal support you have accorded me always. It is a wonderful thing for me to get out in the State and meet our people. I am convinced that they are the best people in this great Nation. Mr. McCue moved for adjournment, the motion was seconded and carried. Adjourned—1:15 p. m.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
MARYLAND FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1941-1942

Appropriation for 1941-1942 ..... $2,265.00

Expenditures:

Date	Payee	Classification	Expended
1941			
Nov. 6	Hotel Longfellow	Travel—(St. Coop. Meet.)	$29.20
	G. J. Abrams	Exhibit	26.38
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Oct., Nov.)	106.66
27	York Motor Express Co.	Exhibit	20.13
Dec. 13	K. G. Connolly	Travel—(Farm Meet. Fred.)	14.45
	P. D. Brown	Community Exhibit	50.00
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Dec.)	53.33
1942			
Jan. 27	Wm. W. Boyer	Travel—(Amer. Farm Bur.)	11.90
	Geraldine W. Brown	Travel—(Md. Farm Bur.)	12.55
	Jeanne Donaldson	Travel—(Md. Farm Bur.)	11.70
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Jan.)	53.33
Feb.16	J. H. Gourley	Travel—(St. Hort. Meet.)	39.15
	R. S. Marsh	Travel—(St. Hort. Meet.)	15.10
	D. S. Matheson	Travel—(St. Hort. Meet.)	28.30
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Feb.)	53.33
Mar. 6	M. T. Johnson	Postage	80.00
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (March)	53.33
Apr. 17	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (April)	53.33
May 19	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (May)	53.33
June 5	M. T. Johnson	Postage	80.00
	Anna Trentham	Community Exhibits	12.50
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (June)	53.33
Aug. 4	The Maurice Leeser Co.	Ptg. (Annual Report)	279.32
	Md. Penitentiary	Ptg. (Grange Annual Report)	75.50
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (July)	53.33
14	State Tax Com. of Md.	State Tax	10.20
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Aug.)	53.33
Sept. 15	Elsie B. Snowden	Exhibit	22.79
	Md. Farm Bureau, Inc.	Office Rent (Sept.)	53.37
25	James P. Brown	Travel—(Community Meet.)	14.48
	Warren G. Myers	Travel—(Nat. Dairy Congress)	24.25
	C. E. Wise, Jr.	Travel—(Amer. Farm Bur.)	99.92
	The Maurice Leeser Co.	Ptg. (Annual Report)	290.40
Oct. 2	Maser Nicholson	Ptg. (War-time Leaflets)	132.30
	The Weant Press, Inc.	Ptg. (War-time Leaflets)	222.48
		TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$2,242.00
		1% Reduction by Law	23.00
		TOTAL APPROPRIATION	$2,265.00

This account is audited by the State Auditor.

MINUTES

OF THE

Fifth Annual Meeting Associated Women

MARYLAND FARM BUREAU, INC.

January 13, 1943

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates of the Associated Women of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., was called to order by the Vice-President, Mrs. C. J. Kern, in the absence of the President, Mrs. Edwin D. Fry. Mrs. Kern informed the delegates that Mrs. Fry was ill and read them a message from her in which she sent greeting and the wish that the good work of the Associated Women would continue. Mrs. Kern suggested the theme for the meeting be "Our Contribution to a Post-War World."

C. E. Wise, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maryland Farm Bureau, extended greetings and presented a financial statement showing total receipts of $1,431.95. Mrs. Brownley moved the report be accepted, Mrs. Spicer seconded, and it was carried. Minutes of the last meeting in January, 1942, were read and approved.

Mrs. Kern gave a report of her activities as Vice-President, in representing Mrs. Fry at meetings, and in making awards at 4-H Victory Day at College Park. The awards were Savings Stamps and a letter was read from one of the winning girls expressing her appreciation.

Mrs. Kern then turned the meeting over to Mrs. R. C. F. Weagly, past president and now vice-president of the National Organization, who took charge of the business of electing officers and directors.

The following were nominated as directors from the several districts:

District No. 1—Mrs. John Flook
" " 2—Mrs. Randall Spoerlein
" " 3—Mrs. P. D. Brown
" " 4—Mrs. Jennie Gray
" " 5—Mrs. C. J. Kern
" " 6—Mrs. Joseph Parker

The Board of Directors then met and nominated Mrs. Edwin D. Fry for President, Mrs. C. J. Kern for Vice-President and Mrs. P. D. Brown for

Secretary. There being no other nominations, they were elected for 1943, and the election was ratified from the floor.

Names of voting delegates to the annual business meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc., were called for:

District No. 1—Mrs. Walter Bromley
" " 2—Mrs. William H. Budd
" " 3—Mrs. J. E. McCue
" " 4—Mrs. William Sattler
" " 5—Mrs. Linwood Sutton
" " 6—Mrs. Leon Spicer

These delegates were ratified by vote.

Mrs. Weagly and Mrs. Claude Phillips reported on the National Farm Bureau Convention held in Chicago in December.

A delegate from each county responded to roll call by giving a report on women's activities in her county. These reports showed cooperation between Associated Women and Homemakers Clubs, the Defense program, Red Cross, U. S. O., S. S. C., China Relief, Civilian Defense, Victory Gardens, and helping in the war effort in every way.

Mrs. Weagly as chairman of the Resolutions Committee presented a set of resolutions which were approved and sent to the Resolutions Committee of the Farm Bureau to be incorporated with the resolutions of that organization. (These resolutions appear in the Resolutions of the Farm Bureau).

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mrs. Kern presented P. C. Turner, President of the Maryland Farm Bureau, who thanked the ladies for their share in helping with the membership drive, and their cooperation in all other activities of the Maryland Farm Bureau, also congratulating them on helping to produce more food in 1942, despite shortage of farm labor and machinery.

Mrs. Atlee Armour, President of the Maryland Council of Homemakers' Clubs, brought greetings and reported on a meeting of the Inter-American Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, held in Kansas City, Mo., More than 1,000 women attended the conference and talks were given by representatives from various countries. The "Penny for Friendship" project was explained, the money to be used for promoting friendship between the countries.

Mrs. Randall Spoerlein gave an interesting report of the conference held in New York regarding organization of a Women's Land Army. Mrs. Spoerlein explained the farm problems of women to those attending the conference, and laid before them the food production goals for 1943.

The next speaker was Mrs. Ransom Lewis, Jr., whose topic, "Ideas of a Maryland Farm Woman on Post-War Reconstruction," brought a message of the important part farm women should take in making a better world in which to

live. Her main theme was the three "C's"—Community, Children, and Church. She emphasized our duty to our community to take our right to vote seriously, with an eye to improving conditions, both in the community and in the home, and to insist on a woman to represent the women at the Peace Conference.

Miss Mary Grigs, London Editor of the Woman's Page of the "Farmers' Weekly," gave a most interesting picture of what English farm women are doing. She said she expected to take back to England a picture of what American women are thinking and doing in the farm situation. She answered many questions asked by the ladies after her talk was finished, showing how deeply interested everyone is in what others are doing in their war efforts.

Miss Venia M. Keller, Assistant Director of the Extension Service, stressed the importance of the homemaker's job of maintaining morale and health in the home, making a plea for the mothers of young children to remain in the home, rather than seek a job in a war plant.

Miss Dorothy Emerson, 4-H Club Agent, thanked the Associated Women for their awards of Savings Stamps to the five outstanding older 4-H Club girls. She reported increased work on the part of 4-H girls, particularly in the home and in neighborhood groups—ending her remarks with "there will always be an Extension Service—a 4-H."

The secretary was instructed to send a message to Mrs. Fry, expressing the regret of all that she could not be with them and wishing her a speedy recovery, and also sympathy in the loss of her mother. The flowers that decorated the speakers' table were sent with the message.

The meeting adjourned with singing of "God Bless America."

MARGARET B. BROWN, Secretary.

MINUTES

Fifth Annual Conference

OF

Maryland State Council

OF

4-H Clubs

January 13, 1943.

The Fifth Annual Conference of the Maryland State Council of 4-H Clubs was called to order by the president, George Lechlider, in the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Due to the absence of the secretary-treasurer, Sarah Yoder, Baltimore County, was appointed by the president to act as secretary. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. There was, however, no treasurer's report.

Jacke Gaither, Montgomery County, Civilian Defense Chairman for the Maryland 4-H Clubs, gave a report stating that no reports had come from counties but that Montgomery County had done quite a bit in the way of working as hostesses, plane spotters, canteen workers, etc.

The nominating committee, consisting of Alice Rohrer, Chairman, George Fry and Harry Morgan, presented the following slate of nominees: President, Staley Hahn of Frederick County; vice-president, Dan Downey of Washington County; and secretary-treasurer, Sarah Yoder of Baltimore County. A motion was made and carried that the report be accepted making these people the new officers.

There were delegates present from 11 counties.

After Mr. Downey told of the 4-H Ambulance fund a motion was made and carried that our State Council appropriate $10 toward this very worthy cause.

Daddy Jenks talked about Mobilization, January 12 having been National Farm Mobilization Day. Various states had programs to suit their needs and activities. The National 4-H Mobilization Week dates are February 6-14. Our goal is to do a bigger and better job than ever before.

Martin Sutton issued an invitation to attend the Farm Bureau recreational program to be held at 8:30 p. m. in the Hotel Ballroom.

The business meeting was adjourned.

The next item following the business meeting was a panel discussion led by Miss Dorothy Emerson, the other participants including the staff, home demonstration and county agents. The topic of the discussion was "Business as Usual Is Out." Many problems and probable solutions arose from the discussion.

1. Problems of the Extension Service are numerous and hard to cope with.

2. The problem of the shortage of all types of labor—efficient and otherwise.

3. Inability to get work done by outside concerns such as printing.

4. The great transportation problem—especially since their work covers the whole State or county.

5. The task of deciding what is patriotic or in other words—essential and non-essential to the war effort.

6. Corresponding represents a problem because of the shortage of paper and secretarial help.

7. Decrease in individual club and county activities.

It seems that hardships bring out the best that is in us. So, some of the probable solutions to our problems were given.

1. Remember—1943—(undoubtedly) a year with a purpose.

2. Have programs in our immediate communities—work on them—stop saying "can't" and make the best of it.

3. Club meetings have a real purpose and meaning now. Business being "out" is an asset.

4. Each and every club member has a chance. There is an actual part that he or she can play in club work.

5. Have Victory Captains or Junior Leaders—persons who enroll members and start them in their activities. The meeting place need be none other than in the home or on the farm.

6. Youth has changed in a year—they are thinking—seriously.

7. Having the information that is passed out—such as pamphlets and bulletins, clear and understandable to all agents would be a definite advantage.

8. If material were received **before** it is time for it to be put into practice —there would be time to make better use of it.

9. Let us strive to explain the **truth** about how 4-H **is** helping and that it **is a vital** part of the war effort.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was called to order by George Lechlider, who turned over the meeting to the newly elected president, Staley Hahn.

A discussion, "Where do we go from here?" was led by Alice Rohrer and Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The discussion that followed was a lively and helpful one. Many points of opinions were expressed.

Those who helped principally in the discussion besides Alice Rohrer and Mrs. Lynde were:

Mrs. Fred Bull—a mother who knows the real meaning of "home front."
Dan Downey—a boy home on the farm—knows his place and is proud of it.
Paul Duke—a boy who continues in college.
Arlene Jones—who gave up a paying job to return to college.
Wayne Jerome—a 4-H boy in the service.

Eva Lorden—a 4-H girl who works at night in a defense plant and holds down a half dozen other jobs besides.

Mrs. Lynde—a woman who could wear a service pin, but doesn't.
Miss Margaret Smith—a home demonstration agent.
Allie Messer—a local leader and a farmer.

The main and most conclusive points brought out in the discussion were:

1. We have a job to win a war and to build a worth while peace.

2. We must cooperate in our family life and in our International family life, winning a mental victory along with a physical victory and at the same time build up the proper attitudes in our younger children.

3. Some good comes from every evil; thus will come unity and doing the job we have to do without griping—when and where that job is to be done.

4. A certain part of us has to go on fitting ourselves for the jobs we are to do after peace comes—such as, doctors, nurses, teachers, etc.

5. There are the men and women (in the service) who are on the front lines (some of them 4-H'ers) and we have to remember that it is our job back home to keep up the morale along with supplies and food to keep that front line going.

6. It really is the work of rural youth to keep up the morale and to keep down the griping, because we are all in it together.

7. In conclusion, we maintain that farm and rural folk are doing the war jobs expected of them and that the best idea for us is to remain farm and rural folk and to double our effort.

Daddy Jenks introduced Miss Mary Greggs, an English woman, who writes for the women's pages of the Farmers' Weekly in England. She gave many interesting facts concerning the war and the attitude of the English people toward us.

Daddy Jenks gave a closing message after which Chaplain Southard gave the benediction.

Respectfully submitted,
SARAH YODER, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Maryland State Horticultural Society

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

Hagerstown, Maryland

January 6th and 7th, 1943

Meeting was opened with the showing of a colored sound moving picture, "The Life of the Soil," through courtesy of National Fertilizer Association.

PEACH PROBLEMS—PRESENT AND FUTURE

CARROLL R. MILLER, President, National Peach Council, Martinsburg, W. Va.

I have three facts to impress on you, which peach people cannot afford to forget:

1. The nation's 30 million families cannot eat 45 million bushels of peaches "out of hand" in the 10-week peach season. Only when the housewife buys peaches in bushel lots for canning, instead of in 3-lb. lots for eating fresh, can we have the demand that will keep our peach markets clean and on a profitable level.

2. The Peach Industry needs "a friend at court" in these days of steadily increasing "government in business;"—both to help peaches take advantage of great opportunities offered by this governmental control, and to avoid the pitfalls which such absentee control digs inevitably for this or any other industry.

3. Peach growers nationally are lacking in unity. By comparison with apples and other industries, there is considerable of almost antagonism between the different peach states and regions. "A house divided against itself cannot stand"—especially in this day of intense competition.

Let's analyze these three points, one by one. There were 9 million more young peach trees, and 2 million more bearing peach trees in the United States in 1940 than in 1935; 11 million more trees. This means 15 million bushels more peaches;—15 million bushels of "new" peaches; on top of the average 55-million bushels crop which has prevailed the past decade. The crop the past two years supports this:—74 million bushels in 1941; 66 million in 1942. It is not sound business to ignore the future. We are facing peach crops of around 70 million bushels for some years hence. Twenty to 25 million bushels will doubtless go into commercial canning. That leaves us with around 45 million bushels to use as "fresh fruit," in a 10-week period.

If every one of the 30 million housewives of the nation bought 3 lbs. of peaches every one of the 10 weeks of the "peach season," that would use up only 18 million of the 45 million bushels. That states our basic problem in getting profitable prices for peaches. We must have other uses than fresh eating.

The 1942 peach deal was the best in some 20 years; and it was "made" principally by home canning. A threatening shortage of food this Winter made housewives eager to can; plus the patriotic motive of saving tin for food for our armed forces. We recognized these two factors as important very early in the season and pushed home canning in every quarter we could;—with the grocers; with U. S. Department of Agriculture's home demonstration agents through their chief, Dr. M. L. Wilson; and through publicity and recipes over radio, in newspapers, and in magazines.

Housewives really canned peaches last season. There were not enough to go 'round. Prices kept on going up toward the end of the season. Grocers reported from all over the country that canning was breaking all records. From 2 years' experience, we know that the ladies can be encouraged to greater canning of peaches, year in and year out; by continued effective work with the grocers and with the public. Commercial peach canning is on the increase, especially in the East, where market gluts are worst; and quick-freezing of peaches is increasing. Home canning, aided by these two use-channels, can take off the market promptly those extra millions of bushels which cannot be eaten out-of-hand; which must be used up or markets drop to 60-cent levels. Home canning can be effectively promoted only under a national program. One state can do a good job of this;—in its own state; but there are 48 states.

Now for Point 2: "Government and Peaches." We all recognize that the world-wide trend in recent years has been strongly toward increased governmental control of, and participation in, business. This is not a result of the New Deal, especially. It is world-wide. It has been stepped up by war-time controls. War controls will be eased when peace comes; but there are no indications that the present cycle will end for many years;—the swing toward more government-in-business.

Governmental aid responds, like everything else, to that ancient, unrepealable law:—"For every action there is equal and opposite reaction." Responding to this natural law, when Government lifts you up, it also knocks you down. The paternal arm of Uncle Sam that holds out shining coin of the realm is matched by another arm that reaches out to snatch. Growers must watch both of these arms of Uncle Sam;—the one that holds out the shining coin of the realm, for opportunities are sometimes great: but more especially we must watch the other arm—the one that reaches out to snatch. Government's "remote control" cannot be expected to know the detailed problems of all of the thousands of industries it affects. Each industry must protect itself.

A single grower cannot spend his time in Washington, and still grow fruit. Even if he could, the voice of one grower or little group is lost in the turmoil of war. Things move too fast, and the things in which they move are too gigantic, to stop at the cries of one lone grower. The answer here is, self-evidently, **organization,**

About point 3, briefly: Lack of Unity among peach growers. This is a disagreeable topic. I bring it out only because it is necessary. We will do much better in the peach industry if we all put our shoulders to the same cart. We cannot prosper fighting among ourselves, for we are in the most competitive industry in the world—the food business. Here is an idea of the competition we are in:—

In 1920, total U. S. production of fresh fruits and vegetables was 12 million tons (white potatoes excluded, U. S. D. A.) In 1940, it was 20 million tons. We now have 8 million more tons of fresh fruits and vegetables to sell the public than we had 20 years ago; almost double. That will give you some idea of the competition with peaches.

Again, in World War 1, Government "pushed" production of corn and wheat. They were the needed foodstuffs then. The "push" was so successful that surpluses piled up after the war which nearly wrecked farming completely. In this war, Government is not pushing corn and wheat, but meats, dairy products, fruits and vegetables. The "governmental push" on these direct competitors of peaches may be so effective as to produce, when peace comes again, surpluses that will make the competition we have known heretofore merely baby-play. Have I indicated something of the competition we are in? Can we afford disunity, antagonism between different states and sections?

The lack of unity is due almost wholly to lack of contacts with each other. All peach growers are human beings, doing the best they can; and needing the help of their fellow-growers. Close understanding among peach men can be best developed by an active national organization.

May I list the things National Peach Council did the past season? We did it on a total budget of $5,700, which seeems ridiculous; but simply shows that the soil is rich and only waiting the sowing of the peach promotion seed.

With Grocers: 1. Conferences with the nation's Grocers, at Philadelphia and Chicago;—presented facts of oncoming crop and need for aid; built up sales for home canning; helped get sugar ration increased for this; got grocers' pledge to work hard on "early-season" peaches.

2. Kellogg's (Corn Flakes) Tie-in: Field work with grocers; 450 field men worked 2 weeks, averaged 20 calls per day; built approximately 30,000 peach-Corn Flakes displays. Kellogg's carried magnificent advertising program on the tie-in; used 2-pages or 1-page in 38 leading grocers' trade magazines.

3. Our posters; 50,000 in 7-colors; called "most beautiful yet."

4. "Victory Food Special" USDA's big project, on peaches, July 18–August 5.

In Publicity: (listing only our direct part). KELLOGG COMPANY (Corn Flakes, Rice Flakes) used the following: National magazines; color ads in Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion, Better Homes and Gardens, Country Gentleman, Farm Journal: total circulation, 14,000,000 copies. RADIO, national hook-ups: 120 stations, coverage 30 million. BILL-

BOARDS: 6,365 used 2 months, July-August; 2 designs: also 2,000 half-posters in subways of N. Y., Philadelphia, Boston: also 16,000 car cards.

GENERAL MILLS (Bisquick-Peach Short Cake.) used the following: McCall's and Ladies' Home Journal magazines, 7,500,000 copies. Radio, 2 programs, Betty Crocker and Valiant Lady, 81 stations; total of 500 mentions of tie-in; coverage 6,500,000 listeners. SHREDDED WHEAT (National Biscuit Co.); National magazine coverage, mostly in colors: joint displays by corps of field men; photographs and cartoon-type publicity. UNITED FRUIT COMPANY (bananas): two features on their national radio hook-up. A. & P. TEA CO.; Radio, 50 stations, 600 spot announcements; two million menu and home-canning recipe leaflets.

OUR RADIO: Script "PEACHES COME TO TOWN" widely released: WCAU and 9 other stations known to have used. VISITED EDITORS of national women's magazines: McCall's, Good Housekeeping, Ladies' Home Journal and Woman's Home Companion. Results showed in home-making pages. FEATURE FOR DAILIES: "Peach of a Story;" widely used. OUR PEACH RECIPE SERVICE: 2 months, July and August; 3 recipes each month, with prints or mats, to 22 leading dailies of East. COOPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:—U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics; Dr. Wilson of Extension Division (2,500 home demonstration agents); and Consumers' Guide all to emphasize Home Canning. With "Victory Food Special," etc. FOR THE PEACH INDUSTRY GENERALLY we were especially active in: abolition of "75% Back Haul Clause" for trucks: securing 400 additional refrigerator cars: nutritional recognition for peaches by National Food Council: securing easement of sugar rationing.

For a truly National Peach Council, we need every peach state as a supporter; instead of the eight that carried the load last year. The way has been made easy, financially. The proposal is that states producing more than a million bushels of peaches be grouped, to pay a minimum of $200 yearly to The Council; while states producing less than a million bushels pay a minimum of $100.

This will produce between $4,000 and $6,000, which is on last season's experience, sufficient to do the starting national job;—work with grocers and the public through publicity, etc; give peaches "a friend at court" at Washington; assemble representatives of the industry nationally each year; and aid peach belts and states who want to carry on their own advertising-promotion programs, as Michigan, New Jersey, the Appalachian States including Maryland, and others are doing.

Certainly, organizing the state under these easy, starting conditions is no huge undertaking. If these remarks, plus your own experience, have indicated to you that a national association for peaches will be helpful, we ask your active support for the Council.

Maryland is one of the eight charter-member states of National Peach Council. Stanley Fulton and William Gardenhour are Maryland's directors.

They have taken a very active part and interest in the Council. Maryland last year contributed $208 to peach promotion, through Peach Division of Appalachian Apple Service; approximately one-third of this $208 going to the National Council; the other two-thirds going to our own regional work.

You may say:—"Everything is lovely for next peach season. Food is scarce. Money is plentiful. Peaches will sell high." Maybe. And maybe not. Seventy million bushels of peaches have broken the market badly when times were almost as good as they are now. The volume is so great and the time so short that there is no certainty. There is actually a very great likelihood of glutted markets, unless the women of the nation are prepared beforehand to can peaches at the proper time; unless the grocers are prepared beforehand to encourage the women to can, and to handle the big volume of fruit when it reaches them. Those things have to be done for the grocer, and for the housewife. That is one of the jobs for the Organization. The work is needed next season. The peach grower can make no better investment; can take out no better insurance, than the half-penny per bushel asked for this peach advertising-promotion, for Appalachian peaches and for peaches nationally.

NITROGEN FERTILIZER AND THE FRUIT GROWER

FIRMAN E. BEAR, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Of all the elements which plants take from the soil none is quite so elusive as nitrogen. There are over 35,000 tons of this element in the air over every acre of soil, yet we have only been able to capture and store a few thousand pounds of it in that acre. During all the centuries that have passed since the beginning of the earth's history, the rain has been bringing down a few pounds of nitrogen every year, the nodule bacteria on the roots of legumes have been collecting their quota of the element, and additional amounts were being captured by certain free-living types of nitrogen-fixing bacteria. But most of this nitrogen escaped, part of it into the sea and the remainder into the air.

About 45 years ago Sir William Crookes, addressing the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the subject of nitrogen, pointed out that it should be possible to collect large quantities of this element from the air by chemical-fixation processes. Since that date the nitrogen-fixing factories of the world have not only come into being but have developed on an enormous scale. Peculiarly enough, the greatest expansion of the air-nitrogen industry has come in preparation for war, rather than peace, with the result that each time when war breaks out, and the grower needs more nitrogen, he has to get along with less of it, whereas, when peaceful days return, and he needs less nitrogen, there is more of it than he can find use for.

Notwithstanding the fact that the soil contains only a relatively small amount of nitrogen in comparison with the quantity contained in the air above it, yet in terms of its fertilizer equivalent that amount is really quite large. For example, the plow depth of an acre of average Maryland soil should contain about 3,000 pounds of nitrogen, and the second plow depth possible 2,000 pounds more. The 3,000 pounds of nitrogen in the top seven inches of soil is as much as is contained in nearly 10 tons of nitrate of soda, or 7½ tons of sulfate of ammonia or calcium cyanamid.

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This soil nitrogen should be put into circulation. Like a bank account, nothing is gained by having it there unless it is used. The question is: Is there some means by which we can liberate soil nitrogen more quickly and make it more immediately useful to the tree? There are two ways in which this can be accomplished. One is by the liberal use of lime and the other by cultivation.

Within limits, the more lime we use and the deeper we get the lime down into the soil, the more effective it will be in releasing nitrogen. Most orchardists shy away from liming, considering it an expensive practice. But the chances are that if their orchards have never been limed, and particularly if they have been using sulfate of ammonia as their chief source of nitrogen, enough of this element can be liberated from the soil under the trees to make it unnecessary to add any extra nitrogen for at least a year.

But to make lime really effective as a nitrogen-releasing agent it must be thoroughly worked into the soil by plowing, discing, or spring-toothing. If the conditions are such that a plow can be used, one would do well to lime before plowing.

The next best precedure in meeting the nitrogen needs of orchards is by planting them to legume cover crops and discing these into the soil. Recently, we had occasion to test the nitrogen-fixing powers of alfalfa. The soil was tested for nitrogen at the start and at the end of the experiment. Seven successive crops were harvested and the nitrogen content of each of these crops was determined. As a result, it was found that 65 pounds of nitrogen had been fixed by the bacteria in the nodules on the roots of the alfalfa for every ton of hay harvested. In other words, if the alfalfa had been grown, mowed off, and left lying on top the soil we would have added the equivalent of around 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, or 300 pounds of sulfate of ammonia or calcium cyanamid, per ton of air-dry hay.

It is not usually feasible and probably is not desirable to grow alfalfa in the orchard. The crop was mentioned merely as an illustration of the nitrogen-fixing powers of the nodule bacteria. I do not know whether any perennial legume, even the spectacular crown vetch, is suitable for orchard use. This is a matter which orchardists will have to decide. But there are plenty of annual legumes for this purpose of which winter vetch, crimson clover, common lespedeza, and soybeans are good examples. There is a legume for almost every need and one of these can be selected for use in the orchard whenever the nitrogen situation becomes troublesome, as it is today.

The production of leguminous mulch crops on waste land for hauling into the orchard merits a great deal more attention than is being paid to it. Of the plants that are being used for this purpose, services is among the best. This legume will grow luxuriantly on what appears to be poor, worn-out soil. If the soil is limed and fertilized with phosphate and potash, however, the sericea will grow bigger and better. The plant is a little slow to start, but once it begins growing it will produce high yields of high-nitrogen mulching material.

Recently I have been wondering whether a form of the land-resting system we talk of in vegetable growing could not be applied to orchards as well as to

vegetable farms. As used in vegetable growing, it consists in resting 20 percent of the land and cropping the other 80 percent. The 20 percent that is being rested is seeded to a mixture of rye or ryegrass and winter vetch or crimson clover. This is allowed to grow up during the summer and fall back on the land. It is then disked into the soil in late summer to get some of the new seed covered, and to allow fresh green growth to come up through the old dead material to be plowed down during the second winter or early spring.

As applied to orchards, such a system would call for planting only 80 acres to trees and using the other 20 to grow sericea or some similar mulch crop. If one adopted such a procedure and kept hauling in the produce of the 20 acres and scattering it around over his orchard as a supplement to the cover crop or to the sod material already there, he would certainly note a marked improvement from its use. For sericea, like all other legumes, is not only high in nitrogen but in all the mineral elements as well. By its growth one pumps not only nitrogen out of the air but mineral elements out of the soil as well. In other words, sericea and similar legumes are complete fertilizers. They cannot well be grown in the orchard because of the shade, and probably because of their competitive powers with the roots of the trees, but they can be grown on other acreages and hauled in.

It seems probable that many of the older orchard soils need thorough rejuvenation. If the lack of lime, phosphate, or potash is a limiting factor, there is likely to be considerable waste of the nitrogen that is applied to such orchards. In order to get full benefit from every pound of nitrogen applied one must be sure that the mineral elements are not lacking.

It is possible, by testing the soil and the tissues of plants growing on it, to determine to what extent the mineral elements are limiting the growth and fruitfulness of these plants. Getting this done for all the crops in any state is an almost impossible task. Consequently, we normally adopt some substitute procedure. Generally speaking, the usual method in orchards is to note the terminal growth of the trees and the type of vegetation covering the soil, or the luxuriance of growth of the cover crop, if one is grown, and lime and fertilize the soil more or less in relation to the appearance of both the trees and the ground cover.

One of the reasons why we have been uncertain about the results obtained from use of complete fertilizers in orchards is because we have not placed the fertilizer in a manner that would guarantee its being delivered to the tree. Farmers who grow potatoes, tomatoes, corn, and other row crops discovered, long ago, that fertilizer should be placed in bands along the rows. More recently we have been studying the matter of two sets of bands, one along the row and the other at some greater depth in the soil. We believe both of these placements are important for field crops because only part of the fertilizer is needed near the surface to give the young plants a quick start and the remainder should be down deeper in the soil to continue feeding them after the water has been pumped out of the surface soil by the sun and the crop. In other words, roots cannot use fertilizer that is located in dry soil.

The essential point is that the phosphate and potash portion of the fertilizer be placed in bands—shallow bands for the small plants and deep bands for large plants and for trees. And, so far as we now know, there is no reason why the nitrogen should be at any disadvantage in the same placement.

Now the question is: "What should an orchardist do about this?" It is my impression that, if he could start with newly planted trees, he should apply lime liberally to his soil and plow it under. He should then begin the systematic use of fertilizer in bands at plow depth, beyond the spread of the limbs, until, in a mature orchard, these bands would possibly become merely long lines of fertilizer going in both directions in the orchard, half-way between the rows of trees. Certainly the roots of trees in the orchard overlap in the middles, and that would be as good a place as any to have the phosphate and potash that is used in a mature orchard.

As long as a cover crop is being grown and worked into the soil, however, there is need to apply fertilizer for the cover crop. But this also should be placed in bands, the bands being in direct contact with the seed, if one is using a winter cover crop like rye, or located as deeply as possible by the use of a disc drill, if one is sowing the seed broadcast. If one uses fertilizer on deep-rooted cover crops and gets a good growth of cover, he need not worry about his trees since some of the fertilizer that is picked up by the cover crop moves down into its roots and is made available to the trees at these lower depths when these roots decay.

The reason I am stressing band placement of fertilizer is because of the fact that all the evidence indicates that the scattering of complete fertilizer around over the top of cultivated soil means an enormous waste of phosphate and potash, and possibly of nitrogen as well. In any event, if we waste the phosphate and potash we do not get full benefit from the nitrogen. That may not be serious when nitrogen is cheap, but it is an important item if only limited amounts of this element are available for use.

In so far as animal manures and sewage sludges are obtainable they should be used. But animal manures, particularly poultry and pig manures, lose their nitrogen very rapidly unless they are cultivated into the soil as soon as they are applied. Poultry and pig manure are relatively concentrated products, in comparison with horse and cattle manures, and one should use only about one-half to one-third as much of them per acre. Sewage sludges vary considerably in composition, depending on the method employed in their production, but they seem to be about as effective, ton for ton, as fresh cow manure.

Strawy manure often has a negative effect on plants unless it is applied well in advance of the time when one wishes its nitrogen to be available to his trees. The same is true of any kind of organic material that might be used for mulching or might be grown for cover crop. The whole matter of availability of the nitrogen in such materials rests on the percentage of nitrogen they contain in relation to the amount of carbon in them. In other words, if a mulching material contains less than about 1.5 percent nitrogen on an air-dry basis, the nitrogen that is in it is of no value to the tree or cover crop until it has undergone decomposition in the soil and a large part of its carbon has escaped into

the air. Strawy manure often has a negative effect on crops when used for mulching, the bacteria that decompose it not only using up all the nitrogen in the manure but that which was contained in available form in the soil. Rotted manure, however, is quite a different material since, by composting, the percentage of nitrogen can be increased while that of the carbon is decreased.

No limit has been placed on the use of organic forms of nitrogen of plant or animal origin. One can use as much of them as he can find, subject to the limitations of his pocketbook. But it must be kept in mind that if one is expecting to use a large amount of organic nitrogen he would do well to select only those organic materials that contain at least 5 percent of this element. Part of the nitrogen in organic materials will be used by the bacteria that rot it in the soil, and something less than the percent of nitrogen contained in it will be available for immediate use of the trees. In other words, if one uses an organic form of nitrogen he will do well to step up his rate of application, at least for the first year of its use. It also seems probable that if organic forms are used they would best be applied in the fall and, as previously indicated, they should be worked into the soil at the time of their application.

Afternoon Session

Afternoon session was opened with invocation by Rev. W. R. Hartzell, and address of welcome, by E. M. Ellinger, President, Hagerstown Rotary Club.

President Stanley M. Fulton reviewed the serious labor situation, and expected many deferments and appeals in draft calls. He stated that growers should consider paying higher wages, and suggested that growers order supplies immediately, to spread the manufacture of supplies. Also, urged putting money into soil improvement.

Committees appointed: Auditing: L. Balderston, W. W. Moore; Resolutions: W. C. Main, D. T. Walker; Nominating: E. C. McFadden, J. Lippincott, A. L. Schrader.

Secretary-Treasurer A. F. Vierheller reported changing of Maryland Fruit Grower to quarterly publication, and cancellation of summer field meeting. He stated that the Society is cooperating with National Apple Institute, International Apple Association, National Peach Council, and Appalachian Apple Service. Membership is maintained in National Apple Planning Committee. He stated that a recent report by U. S. Public Health Service showed apple spray residue had not seemed to cause any undue health disorders. He reported active work with State Farm Labor Committee, State War Board, and conferences regarding fertilizer supply; packers and farm machinery supply problems; wage-hour and area of production; truck-line mergers; national nutrition program regarding fruits: and sugar supplies for fruit canning. Also, inaugurated a news letter to be sent to growers whenever speedy information was necessary.

Treasurer's report showed a balance of $436.47 on hand, with indications of a decrease during next year.

THE PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF DEHYDRATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

C. H. MAHONEY and A. LEE SCHRADER, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

A great deal has been written about the new science of dehydration, and that this new process will replace the more expensive canned and frosted foods. Most of these articles have been over-enthusiastically written by people not fully conversant with the facts. The preservation of fruits and vegetables by drying has been practiced for centuries in one form or another. Sun-dried figs, raisins, apples, apricots, and peaches have been utilized by people all over the world for centuries. Under present conditions, however, sun-dried and field-dried products are classed as such and only those products which are artificially dried are called dehydrated foods. This classification is not strictly true but for the purpose of this discussion this definition will be used.

Most of the dried horticultural products since the last war, and particularly during the 1930's, have been fruit. Sun-dried and dehydrated fruits during this period averaged about one and one-fourth billion pounds annually. Vegetables in the dried state consisted mostly of chili powder, condiments, and peas and beans. The greatest development since 1940 has been in the field of dehydrated vegetables, and at the Processors Conference in Chicago in December, 1942, it was estimated that dehydrated vegetable requirements would be approximately three times greater in 1943 than those of last year. These requirements were estimated to be 400 million pounds of which only 67 million pounds would be available for civilian use. Of the 400 million pounds, 338 million were to be vegetables and vegetable soup mixtures.

Prior to 1940 approximately 85 percent of all the dehydrated foods were produced in California. The introduction of new types of dehydrators, however, makes the production of dried vegetables and apples in the concentrated producing areas of the east just as practical, if not more so than in California. In this eastern area the concentration of the canning and freezing industry with the machinery and equipment for preparation of foods, prior to processing, and the steam horse-power available, would make dehydration a logical adjunct to these industries in this area.

Experimental Program of the Maryland Experiment Station

In June, 1942, it was felt that due to the demands of the various war industries there might be a shortage of tin and steel for manufacture of tin containers for the crops produced in this state. Therefore, it was decided to start work on sweet corn, lima beans, and edible soybeans, and root crops such as sweet potatoes and white potatoes, which are important crops in Maryland.

The Agricultural Engineering Department, cooperating in this work, designed an electric cabinet dehydrator in which temperature and humidity could be regulated. This small cabinet dehydrator was used to determine the fundamental or basic effects of temperature, humidity, and recirculation on

the drying time and quality of the dried products. The results obtained with this cabinet dryer furnished the data for the design of a pilot tunnel dryer. This latter machine is a nine-truck control exhaust tunnel with a conditioning end in which large amounts of material may be dried under approximately commercial conditions. Mr. Burkhardt has designed a medium sized commercial tunnel, which can be made easily by a good carpenter. This tunnel will dry approximately two to three dry tons every twenty-four hours. The only critical war materials needed are the coils, blower, and hardware cloth for the trays. This larger tunnel has not been tested fully and it is not suggested that it is in any way superior to commercial machines made by reputable manufacturers. However, those canners and food processors who may wish to enter the dehydration field on a part-time basis with the least expenditure of money might be interested in this fairly inexpensive model.

Crops Dehydrated. Approximately three and one-half tons of whole kernel Golden Cross Bantam sweet corn were dehydrated in the cabinet and pilot tunnel in August. This corn was harvested at several stages of maturity to determine the proper stage of maturity for drying. Various combinations of temperatures and humidities were used with both hot-end loading and cool-end loading. The initial moisture content was determined, the time of drying, and final product was stored in sealed cans. Samples were taken each hour for all treatments in order to plot the drying curve. Canned samples of each lot dried were put up for quality comparisons.

Lima beans grown at the Sub-station on the Eastern Shore for canning crops work were both dried and canned. The varieties, Henderson and Early Baby Potato were grown, harvested, and vined at the green shell stage and various methods and times of blanching were used. Differential drying treatments were used with these two varieties of lima beans.

Two varieties of the new types of edible soybeans were dried and canned. They were harvested, vined, and blanched under conditions somewhat comparable to those used for lima beans. Since there was practically no information available on drying soybeans a wide range of blanching times and drying methods were used.

Two varieties of sweet potatoes, Maryland Golden and Big Stem Jersey, were dried immediately after harvest before curing. These same varieties were also dried after the ten-day to two-week curfng period and the former variety has been dried at monthly intervals out of storage. A great deal of work is being done with sweet potatoes because it is a food high in pro-vitamin A and calories and makes an excellent dried product. Various blanching and precooking times have been used with this crop to determine the influence on color, quality, and the carotene content. Carotene is determined on all lots before and after drying.

Some work has been done with white potatoes and further work is contemplated during the winter with potatoes out of storage.

With apples, the varieties to date include Jonathan, Grimes, Stayman Winesap, Ben Davis, and York Inperial. A bushel of apples produced approxi-

mately five pounds of dehydrated product, either as rings or as sections. The rings were made from slices 3/16 inch in thickness, and the sections were cut 16 sections per apple. As the apple canning plants in this section are equippped to section rather than slice, most of the work is being done with apple sections. Apples were peeled and cored by machine, and the peeled apples and sections were kept from oxidizing to a brown color by dipping for 30 seconds in thiocarbamide solution. Thiocarbamide can be specifically used to preserve fruit color for several hours, and is obtainable from the Boyce-Thompson Research Foundation. Yonkers, New York, under the trade name of FRULITE. After sectioning the peeled and cored fruit, the sections were spread on slatted wooden trays with a load of one and one-third pounds of fruit per square foot of tray surface. The loaded trays then received a sulphur treatment with sulfur dioxide gas in a tight wooden box for 30 minutes. As a result of thiocarbamide and sulphur treatments, a very fine preservation of the natural apple color was obtained with the dehydrated product.

Jonathan and Stayman Winesap failed to yield as high as Grimes, York, or Ben Davis. With Ben Davis the quality of the dehydrated product was no better than the original poor edible quality of the raw stock, although a very white product was obtained which has attracted buyers in the past. It would not be a variety to recommend for use where edible quality is desired. Cooking tests with dehydrated Jonathan and Grimes have shown very good quality as sauce. With dehydrated York, an exceptionally fine cooked sauce can be made, or pie stock of fine flavor, even without sugar added.

Work is in progress on the effects of various temperatures and humidities, as well as time of sulfuring. The fruit material, before and after dehydration, and during storage, is being studied chemically for vitamin, sugar, and acid changes; bacteriologically for development of micro-organisms, and comparatively for reconstitution and cooked quality vs. the canned samples of similar raw stock. High temperatures and high humidities at the beginning and toward the end of the dehydration period gave some disastrous results in terms of scorching and leaching. Further analysis of the material is necessary before details can be given.

Laboratory and Quality Tests. Moisture determinations were made on all fresh material to be dried, at regular intervals during drying, and on the final product. These determinations were made in a vacuum oven at 70 degrees C. at 28 inches of vacuum, overnight or until they reached equilibrium. The toluene distillation method has likewise been used, but a larger number of moisture samples can be made in the vacuum oven.

Reconstitution or rehydration tests (soaking to replace the water removed) have been made on all samples given differential drying treatments. Drained weights of all products were determined at 10 minute intervals for a period of 24 hours after soaking in water at room temperature. The drained weights of samples placed in boiling water were also determined at 10 minute intervals for a period of 60 minutes. These tests have brought out some very striking differences. The percentage of the original moisture content taken up by the products has varied from 41 per cent to 100 percent depending upon the product and the method of drying.

Qualitative and semi-quantitative tests for peroxidase and catalase have been made on some products to measure the effect of the sulphuring or blanching treatment. The effect of humidity and temperature on the loss of vitamin C and sugars is being determined on some of the products under test.

Future Possibilities of Dehydration. Results of the present research on dehydration and the work done by commercial dehydration companies in the past few years have shown definitely that high quality dried foods can be produced. The high standards prescribed by the army will do a great deal to prevent cull and inferior products being dehydrated. This will insure high quality and highly nutritious dried foods for our troops and they deserve only the best.

The army needs large quantities of dried foods and our Allies are also receiving fairly large quantities. This will continue as long as the war continues and some authorities believe that the demand will be heavy for some time after the war for shipment to starved peoples in Europe and Asia. Civilian consumers in this country will not be allowed to have any great quantity of dehydrated foods as long as the war lasts, since the civilians have access to fresh produce, stored products, canned foods, and even a certain amount of frosted foods. The place of dehydrated foods after the war is a debatable subject. Unquestionably, there will be certain products such as dried milk, eggs, soup mixtures, fruits, and vegetables for cooking and flavoring, and some of the root crops which will find a definite place in the food trade. However, the average consumer will probably demand high quality fresh, canned, and frozen fruits and vegetables for table use.

SOME CHANGES IN THE PACKAGE SITUATION FOR 1943

L. C. CAREY, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

About a year ago at a convention in Miami a group of shippers initiated a move to reduce the number of sizes of containers used throughout the country for fresh fruits and vegetables.

Today, these same shippers are wondering—with good cause—whether, or to what extent, containers of any kind will be available for these products. In January, 1942, most of us were still considering containers largely from a business—as—usual viewpoint, except that being at war there was an obligation to operate an efficiently as possible, and more efficiently than ever before. Under this added pressure, perhaps for the first time, the multiplicity of containers was generally recognized as imposing an undue and unnecessary burden on the fruit and vegetable industry.

With a view to correcting this situation two meetings of shippers were held in Chicago, one in February and another in April. As a result of these conferences and subsequent hearings held by the Freight Container Bureau, the number of sizes of cartons, crates and boxes authorized for fruits and vegetables by the Freight Container Bureau tariffs was reduced from approximately 414 to 178. This number does not include containers which move exclusively by motor-truck or are used locally, or which for any other reason

are not subject to railroad requirements. This reduction was an auspicious beginning, and under normal conditions such voluntary action would have served at least one very desirable purpose,—much the same purpose as cutting the dead wood out of a neglected apple tree. The utter trash was disposed of, or most of it.

However, by this time—April or May, 1942—in the view of studious observers in the industry and in various branches of the government, this voluntary action did not go far enough in the direction of conserving vital materials, man-power, and transportation, or far enough to insure an adequate supply of containers to meet future needs.

In addition to the stringency in steel for nails and wire staples, other shortages were developing, particularly in lumber and veneer. This was due in large part to the Army and Navy requirements for construction lumber, for ammunition cases, and crating for all manner of ordnance and supplies for off-shore shipments, not only to the armed services, but for lend-lease supplies as well. Another cause was shortage of man-power, in the woods as well as in the box-mills, and of rubber on which, in this day and age, a large part of the raw timber is skidded in the woods, transported to the mills, and later distributed as finished products to the ultimate user. Rail transport was approaching its maximum capacity.

All this tended to restrict the quantities of necessary materials for normal civilian uses. Accordingly, early in the summer, under the sponsorship of the Office of Agricultural War Relations and other War Agencies, a committee composed of representatives from various branches of the government developed a two-fold program:—(1) a drastic reduction in the number of sizes and types of containers considered adequate and necessary for the distribution of the more essential fruits and vegetables; and (2) the mandatory salvage and re-use of containers in all areas where re-use would reduce the demand for new container production. The proposed schedule of containers comprised about 55 crates and boxes and the more important sizes and types of baskets and hampers.

While no positive action has been taken, nothing has developed tending to lessen the necessity for stern conservation measures. Lumber, veneer, and steel for nails, staples, and strapping, are being projected to provide for the manufacture of a sufficient supply of containers for storing and transporting the more important fruits and vegetables, so far as war requirements will permit.

With regard to sacks, little or no new burlap will be available in 1943. Osnaburg and cotton sheeting should be adequate to meet many agricultural needs, but at higher prices than burlap. The use of paper bags for products for which this material is suitable will probably increase.

The package situation as regards the fruit and vegetable grower seems definitely to entail the maximum use of all available containers through supplementary re-use strict and rigid conservation by giving the best possible care to field and market packages, and insisting wherever possible upon the

return of containers used for marketing; and the possible use of substitute containers, including bulk shipments.

The salvaging and re-use of containers is perhaps the most effective way to conserve and extend the containers which will be available. Considerable salvage is already taking place. A brief investigation in New York City developed statements from used container dealers to the effect that approximately 90% of the wire-bound Bruce boxes commonly used for Florida citrus, 85% of baskets and hampers, and 75% of the Eastern apple crates were being salvaged for re-use. These figures seem to be a little optimistic, but it may be that an average of around 25% of the wooden containers arriving in New York are returned at least once to the farms.

A larger program of salvage may require a definite and planned procedure, perhaps through appropriate government agencies, which would include picking up the containers from the retailers, repairing and holding them at central depots for sale to users. This should enable present dealers to expand their operations. No details have been worked out, and meanwhile, each individual grower should embrace every opportunity to build up a stock-pile of such containers against possible future needs.

Growers and shippers of fruits and vegetables may make another substantial contribution to a solution of the 1943 package situation by placing orders and accepting delivery of an appreciable portion of new container requirements as early as possible, as a means of relieving the tremendous pressure being exerted on package manufacturers.

Substitute containers may become an actuality through force of necessity, and growers should keep an open mind on this phase of the situation, and also on bulk shipping. The war may develop new and possibly better ways of doing many things. The Department of Agriculture will be glad to work with fruit and vegetable groups on the matter of developing new containers to the extent of its facilities in testing such containers under practical handling and distributing conditions.

A project of this kind is now in progress in cooperation and at the request of the citrus fruit industry. Carlot shipments will be packed and loaded in fibre containers, shipped to city markets and handled through normal trade channels. Trained research men and fruit and vegetable inspectors will follow these shipments through to the retail stores, to note the handling and storage characteristics of the containers, the condition of the fruit, and the general suitability of the new types of containers as measured against check lots in the usual types.

Similar investigations are under consideration for apples, and it may be that some work of this kind should be considered by this and other groups which are likely to be confronted with serious container shortages. If so, the Department would be glad to hear from them if it can be of any help.

PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

R. B. CORBETT, Director, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md.

No single set of facts is so important in predicting our future as is the trend of prices. If one knows enough about prices, the economic history of the United States can be seen in the trend of the General Price Level. The General Price Level is composed of the prices of about 800 different commodities. Almost everything we buy and sell is included in this trend, and the price of each commodity is weighted by the importance of the commodity in our economy. For example, wheat is given a heavier weighting than rye because we sell more wheat than rye.

When the trend of all these prices is followed from the early history of the United States to the present time, it is seen quickly that during each major war prices rose with tremendous rapidity, reached the peak after the war was over, crashed downward, hesitated for a few years while war shortages were overcome, and then fell again. This last fall in prices has in each case been associated with an exceedingly severe depression, one that has shaken the very foundations of the country. It is necessary to start thinking and planning now if we are to do something about another crash in prices associated with a severe depression following this war.

The O. P. A. has been established to prevent prices from rising, and it is assumed that if prices do not rise, the post-war period will not be characterized by a drastic fall in price levels. However, prices have been rising rapidly, and it is the concensus of opinion of hundreds of people who have been asked in audiences, that the price rise will continue. The most important single factor in this continued rise is the way in which labor has been allowed to go to inflated levels. Wages are usually the most important cost factor in any production, and when no effective control is attempted with wages, it is economic foolishness to talk about controlling the other factors. Thus, it is generally believed that prices will continue to rise.

If this proves to be so, then we must expect another crash in price level and a severe depression. It is during these severe depressions that states' rights and democracy itself have been seriously challenged by Federal agencies. It is during these times that the rights of individuals, particularly in the economic sphere, have been curtailed.

People are fearful of what may happen following this war if some plan to meet the situation is not developed and acted upon immediately. It is not idle talk to predict that we can win this war as far as military victory is concerned, but lose it as far as the fundamental objectives are concerned. Most of us believe this war is being fought to preserve democracy and free economic enterprise. Both of these can be lost in a serious post-war depression, and so the war, with its ghastly loss of life, will avail us nothing.

Two proposals are offered in connection with this post-war period. The first is for the individual farmer. Incidentally, how often do you hear the individual

being called upon these days? Almost all the talk is what the government is going to do about it. As surely as the individual loses his responsibility and the government assumes all, then just so surely will the individual lose his rights. The individual can do much which will help to save the situation. The points in a plan for every individual to consider are:

1. **Produce as much as you can during the war period.** Those who are not in the armed forces can best contribute to the welfare of their nation and to the war effort by "all-out" production.

2. **Pay off all debts.** No single factor is so harmful to an individual's economic welfare in times of depression as having a heavy debt load while prices are constantly falling. All debts are difficult to pay. When prices fall as they did during the last depression, it tends to virtually double the debt load. Such a load can never be repaid. Do not go into the post-war period with debts.

3. **Buy only that which is necessary.** All of our production is now needed for the war, and the less we buy now the more patriotic we are.

4. **Put any free money that may become available while prices are high, into Victory Bonds.** Everyone needs a cash reserve, and Victory Bonds can be cashed in at any time. When prices fall, it will be difficult to borrow money, and a cash reserve will be extremely helpful to everyone. It may be wise to place a percentage of your income in Victory Bonds even though you still have some debts. Probably three-fourths of any available funds might well go to reduction of debts and one-fourth into Victory Bonds.

5. **Make plans to sell these bonds when prices are falling,** when materials are plentiful, and cheaper, and when labor is looking for work rather than work searching for labor. The sale of these bonds at such a time and the use of the income from them will help to employ people, will help to keep factories running, and will allow the individual to obtain more per dollar than he can buy at the present time.

Incidentally, this plan can be used by organizations. A church, for example, might well set aside a fund made from present collections, this fund to be spent for improving and repairing the church during the post-war period.

A plan for the State is this:

1. Develop a surplus each year during the high price period.

2. Place this surplus in a "Depression Fund."

3. This "Depression Fund" to be spent only when prices are falling, and have reached an agreed upon low point, and when unemployment has increased to the point where it is clearly a problem.

4. Establish a commission of picked men who will make plans for the post-war period and will manage the expenditure of this fund in carrying out these plans.

5. Spend part of this fund in cooperation with the cities and counties of the State. Get as much local assistance and administration into the plan as possible.

6. In so far as possible, use private business to carry out the work and employ the labor.

The advantages of this plan are:

1. It will reduce taxes when prices are lower.

2. It will tend to preserve states' rights and so preserve democracy. It has been money that has given the power to Federal agencies which attempt to usurp states' rights.

3. The use of private business will help to develop free economic enterprise rather than destroy it.

4. More can be accomplished for less cost through city and local administration than through a centralized administration with its many duplicating administrative set-ups.

5. This plan is in line with the system that has made America great.

USE OF BLOSSOM REMOVAL SPRAYS IN FRUIT ORCHARDS

L. P. BATJER, Senior Pomologist, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, U. S. Department of Agriculture

With the present scarcity of labor in many fruit, sections, considerable interest has been manifested in the use of blossom-removal sprays as a means of reducing the labor requirements of fruit thinning by hand. Interest has been from two points of view. First, to thin the crop at blossom time on varieties that tend to set so heavily that extensive hand-thinning is usually necessary to produce a satisfactory crop from the standpoint of size, color, and quality. If such sprays resulted in sufficient thinning of the crop in the "on" year of biennial varieties, fruit-bud formation for the following year's crop might take place, thus resulting in a crop in what would have been the "off" year. Second, to completely or almost completely remove the entire fruit crop, as a possible method of codling-moth control. If such a condition could be accomplished it might be a sound economic practice, since it would result in a greatly reduced codling-moth population and reduce the necessity for heavy spray schedules for some time to come.

The following summary deals with the various phases of blossom-removal sprays:

Fruit Thinning

Kind of Spray. Of a number of materials tested, Elgetol, a sodium salt of dinitro-cresol, has proved the most outstanding.

Time of application. With both apples and peaches, the sprays should be applied when approximately 85 to 90 percent of the blossoms are open.

Varietal Response. The most satisfactory results with these sprays have been obtained on such partly self-fruitful varieties as Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, and York Imperial. Results have been too uncertain to recommend the use of these sprays on such self-sterile varieties as Stayman, Delicious, and Winesap.

Effect of Vigor. Tree vigor seems to be definitely correlated with results obtained. Trees at a high level of vigor require a somewhat stronger spray than trees in a lower state of vigor.

Effective Concentration. The range of effective concentrations has varied from ½ pint of Elgetol per 100 gallons on peaches, to 1 quart per 100 gallons on certain varieties of apples in a high state of vigor. On apple trees of average vigor 1½ pints of Elgetol per 100 gallons has resulted in satisfactory thinning of Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, and York Imperial. It is suggested that not more than 1 pint be used on these varieties if low in vigor. If the vigor level is relatively high, as much as 1 quart per 100 gallons may be necessary.

Results to be Expected. It should be emphasized that only a limited amount of experimental work has been done with these sprays, and further testing is necessary before general recommendation can safely be made. Results have been variable and somewhat uncertain; nevertheless, these sprays seem to have sufficient promise, particularly on biennial varieties of apples, to merit serious consideration. If the concentrations given above should result in too severe thinning on such biennial varieties as Yellow Transparent and York Imperial, the reduction in the current year's crop would probably be compensated for by a crop of fruit the following year, which would normally be their "off" year.

Injury Resulting from Fruit Thinning Sprays. Injury to spurs and spur leaves by Elgetol at concentrations within the limits listed above has not appeared to be a serious factor. Although some crinkling and mottling of the primary leaves has resulted from spray applications, two or three weeks after applications the foliage of sprayed trees is usually larger and more luxuriant than that of unsprayed trees.

Complete Removal of Crop with Blossom Sprays

Kind of Spray. A DN-Oil spray for complete removal of crop has proved to be one of the more effective materials of a number tested. This spray should be applied at about 1/3 dormant strength, or 1/3 pound of DN powder with 1 gallon of oil to 100 gallons of water.

Time and Number of Applications. The first application of this material should be made when the flowers are in the full-pink stage and well separated in the cluster. A second application is necessary when a number of the flowers that apparently were not injured, are open. It may even be necessary to make a partial third application several days after the second in order to "knock off" some of the late bloom on 1-year growth. This third spray can be a spot spray and need be applied only to the part of the tree where

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bloom is evident. Any flowers that have escaped the first two sprays can be seen easily at this stage, since the entire foliage system has been burned off by the previous sprays.

Importance of Thorough Coverage. Spraying for complete removal of crop must be extremely thorough, if the desired purpose is to be accomplished. From the standpoint of codling moth eradication, complete failure might result if as many as one bushel of apples were allowed to remain on each tree. Gould, of the West Virginia Experiment Station, demonstrated that virtually complete removal of crop is possible with these sprays and that the practice is economically feasible. In his work, a block of 200 30-year-old York Imperial trees were satisfactorily defruited, using the materials and methods described above. In spite of the fact that these trees were carrying a heavy bloom, only an average of 5 apples per tree were set. Defruiting a block of biennial trees in the "off" year should be relatively much easier, since the number of blossoms to be killed would be far smaller.

These defruiting sprays tend to kill the young foliage as well as the blossoms. All of the new growth will have a badly burned or seared appearance. However, relatively few of the growing points are killed, and a few weeks after spraying the foliage and general condition of the tree are normal in every respect.

MUST WE MAKE CHANGES IN SPRAY MATERIALS?

ERNEST N. CORY, State Entomologist, College Park, Md.

There are obviously some changes that are necessary. At the Cumberland-Shenandoah Apple Growers Conference certain changes were made in the spray schedule with the idea of conserving critical materials and labor.

Copper sulfate was removed from the winter schedule for peach leaf curl, and the reduced amount of copper in the formula for the Third Cover Apple Spray was carried through to the Fourth Cover Spray, with a separate recommendation for those orchards having heavy bitter-rot infections. The application of di-nitro compounds was emphasized in order to conserve labor. As all delayed dormant sprays are critical in their timing, they may require more machines and more labor than the dormant sprays.

I am sure that you will be interested in the situation with regard to insecticides. While this picture may change due to war emergencies, the best information from the War Production Board is as follows:

Arsenicals. Ample supplies at present.

Cryolite and other fluorine compounds. Probably will be in excess of last year's supplies.

Copper sulfate. Probably ample for needs.

Rotenone. About ⅓ of normal supply of 8 million pounds, will be available and its use will be greatly restricted under an amendment to M-133 of the War Production Board. There will be none for use on orchard crops.

Pyrethrum. Supply will be limited, and the probabilities are that its use will be restricted to certain vegetable crops. Mainly the supply will be used for the Armed Forces.

Nicotine. Supplies will be in excess of the 1942 amounts. Should be possible to substitute nicotine for some of the rotenone and pyrethrum uses.

Mercury compounds. Ample for necessary agricultural uses.

Tartar emetic. Apparently ample supply.

Oils, sulfur, soap, and dinitro compounds. Seem to be ample supplies for all purposes.

Growers should arrange to get their materials early, but should not buy in excess of their normal requirements. There seems to be no necessity for hoarding and the agricultural administration is fully aware of the importance of pest control and undoubtedly will make provision for an equitable distribution of all available supplies.

WARTIME CHANGES IN PRUNING FRUIT TREES TO SAVE LABOR AND NITROGEN FERTILIZER

A. L. SCHRADER, Pomologist, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Fruit growers are looking for shortcut methods in handling their orchards and particularly to utilize limited labor to the best advantage. An added problem is the prospect of less nitrogen for the orchard. At this time of the year the grower is, or soon will be, busy with pruning his trees but he must change his usual practice or let many of his trees go unpruned. Unpruned trees will require more labor at fruit thinning time, more nitrogen to maintain growth, and morevoer, thorough spray coverage may not be possible on unpruned trees which may result in more wormy and diseased fruit and more labor in sorting and packing. Now what can be done about this situation?

First,let us look at all of the possibilities of short-cuts in our pruning methods on bearing trees, listing them as follows:

1. Less detail pruning.
2. Use of larger cuts and fewer cuts per tree.
3. Less thinning cuts, and more cutting back to lateral branches.
4. Limiting pruning largely to lower part of tree.
5. Little or no pruning of certain varieties.
6. Little or no pruning of young trees.
7. Use of 4-leaf clover system.

Considering less detail pruning, it is possible to get along with fewer of the many small cuts that are usually made throughout the tree, particularly with the peach tree. Many of the small twigs on the peach tree may appear unsightly but nature takes care of these twigs on the inside of the tree by shading them out. With the peach, part of the detail pruning is in the form of thinning but if the majority of cuts are not thinning cuts but rather cutting back to good lateral branches on two or three year old wood, many less cuts will need

to be made. In cutting back the branches of a peach tree, a common error is often made in that the pruner cuts back one year old wood to laterals on such wood, and such cuts result in a dense top-growth under which fruits are poorly colored.

If fewer detail cuts are made on the apple tree, more larger cuts can be made up to an inch-sized branch, **provided** the pruner selects the weaker growing branch and makes a thinning cut rather than cutting back at the ends of the branches. On the apple, the branch of about an inch in diameter that arises from a larger branch 4 or more inches in diameter at the point of juncture, usually is a weak, poorly fruitful type of branch that can be removed entirely rather than making several small detail cuts at this point on the tree.

However, with the bearing apple tree, the use of cutting back to laterals leads to trouble, especially if such cuts are made in the top of the tree. Old, weak trees can be greatly stimulated by such cuts, but younger, bearing trees are over-stimulated into upright growths in the top of the apple tree that are difficult to handle several years after such pruning.

With apple trees that have been well pruned in previous seasons, it is quite possible to limit the pruning to the lower part of the tree or even to do no pruning on some varieties. The lower part of the tree usually has become more matted with growth and more in need of spacing of branches, whereas the upper part of the tree is more open and even if quite bushy, is in a more favorable position for light and penetration of spray. Some varieties, such as Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Gano, and Northwestern Greening, have more of a terminal-bearing habit rather than spur bearing, and, therefore, such varieties have more fruits on the outer portion of the tree exposed to light and sprays; thus, such varieties may be left with little or no pruning with good results.

Likewise apple trees that have borne a very heavy crop in 1942 and appear to have prospects of little or no crop in 1943, can be left unpruned without harmful effect; in fact, pruning may remove some fruiting wood that should be retained.

Another possibility for reduction of the labor bill is the adoption of so-called Four-leaf Clover system of pruning, as practiced in one orchard in northeastern Ohio, described by N. F. Childers in the January, 1941, issue of American Fruit Grower Magazine. In this system, it is claimed that pruning is minimized by cutting two channels through the tree, dividing the tree into four quarters. These channels are developed gradually on the older tree with a minimum of pruning in the four quarters. Such pruning, aside from saving in pruning labor, is supposed to aid in the penetration of spray, to make it easier to thin and pick the fruit, especially aiding the use of step-ladders in these operations, and to increase the quality of fruit by opening the tree for better penetration of light. This suggestion is offered now for what it may be worth under the present emergency.

Particularly with the young, non-bearing tree can saving in pruning be accomplished, even to the omission of pruning in 1943, although a few cuts to

eliminate bad crotches would be preferable to no pruning with the apple and the peach, and a light tipping of the main leaders of the peach should be done by all means, even if no other pruning is done. Experiments and experience have taught us that the least pruning of a young tree that can be done without sacrificing the future strength and symmetry of the framework of the tree is the best method of handling the young tree to get early bearing, a larger tree and more spreading habits after fruiting begins. Over-pruning of the young tree is too often encountered in practice.

With the bearing tree, especially the peach, we must not forget that pruning also serves to reduce the fruit thinning job and decreases the amount of nitrogen that must be used to maintain growth. However, the pruning cut that cuts back to a lateral branch is much more effective to accomplish these results than the thinning cut that removes a branch or twig to its point of origin. The thinning cut has little stimulative effect on the remaining part of the tree.

THE PROBLEM OF ROSY APPLE APHID CONTROL

W. S. HOUGH, Winchester Research Laboratory of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station

Since the rosy apple aphid caused much damage in 1942, it is natural that fruit growers have this pest in mind now. Fortunately, the rosy apple aphid does not develop in outbreak numbers every year, but because of this fact one may be misled about the effectiveness of his spraying practices. Before discussing the effectiveness of sprays, it might be well to review briefly the history of the rosy apple aphid as we observed it in the Shenandoah Valley.

During the past 21 years, there have been 9 outbreaks of the rosy apple aphid. The other 12 seasons passed without any damage being caused by this insect or with only local damage which was usually very light. Growers always thought they had excellent control of the aphid during the 12 seasons when the rosy aphid did not develop, but in the 9 seasons when control measures were really tested, the results were sometimes confusing and disappointing.

There are three species of aphids which deposit over-wintering eggs on the apple trees, but only the rosy apple aphid injures the fruit. When aphid eggs are numerous on the trees during the dormant season, it means that both of the so-called green aphid species have deposited most of the eggs because the rosy aphid rarely, if ever, deposits as many eggs as either of the green species. At the present time, aphid eggs are comparatively numerous on the apple trees, but a year ago at this time eggs were few in number. The relation between the abundance of aphid eggs on the trees in the dormant season and the development of the rosy apple aphid in the spring is not definite. It is interesting, however, to note that during 9 of the past 21 years, we found comparatively few aphid eggs on the apple trees in the dormant season, and that in 6 out of the 9 years there occurred a severe outbreak of the rosy apple aphid in the spring. On the other hand, aphid eggs were numerous on the trees in 12 winters and in only 3 of these years did the rosy apple aphid cause damage in the spring.

Results of Dormant Spraying. In our experimental work we had a number of plots in which 4 percent oil was applied in the dormant period (March 16, 1942) and, when the green was showing in the bud tips on April 3, we applied 8 ounces of actual "dinitro" chemicals **in water alone** on the same trees. There were indications that the "dinitro" chemicals applied alone at this late date failed to destroy the young aphids which had already hatched, or the eggs which were due to hatch at the time of spraying. In other words, when the "dinitro" chemicals were used in water alone for the purpose of destroying the rosy aphid in the egg stage, it was necessary to complete the application before the time for hatching to begin; that is, before the first green showed in the buds. When **oil** was used with the "dinitro" chemicals in the late application, effective results were obtained, but the hazards of bud injury were increased. Last year many growers were using the "dinitro" chemicals without oil, and it is our belief that quite a number failed to complete the application before early April. In such instances, satisfactory control could hardly be expected.

"Dinitro" chemicals at 1¼ pounds of 40 percent powder or 2 quarts of paste material per 100 gallons applied in the dormant period gave satisfactory control in our experimental plots, as well as in many orchards in 1942. There is no doubt, however, that the use of 2 percent oil with the "dinitro" tends to improve the effectiveness of the dormant application made by many growers.

According to our experimental results, 1 pound of a 40 percent powder or 1 quart of Elgetol per 100 gallons was sufficient for satisfactory control, when used with 2 percent oil in March applications. If scurfy scale is severe and 4 percent oil must be used, it would be advisable to use a "dinitro" chemical **alone** in the **dormant period** and **delay the oil spray** until the early part of the delayed dormant period. The same procedure could be used where red mite control is an important consideration. Our reason for this suggestion is based on our experience in using a combination of 4 percent oil and a "dinitro" chemical. On a number of occasions we have obtained considerable bud injury when this combination was used.

Results of Delayed Dormant Sprays. Last Spring in the Winchester area the buds were showing compact green tips on April 1, and by April 7 the first leaves were showing sufficiently to begin curling on account of the feeding of the young rosy aphids. Delayed dormant sprays applied before and after these dates were generally ineffective, because hatching of the eggs was not completed before that first date, and by April 7 the leaves afforded too much protection for the young aphids. Sprays applied on April 3 gave complete control in a York orchard where all of the unsprayed check trees suffered damage to the extent that 75 percent to 95 percent of the crop was converted to "aphid apples." Many fruit growers who attempted to obtain control of the aphids in the delayed dormant period reported unsatisfactory results. Limitation of the effective time in which the delayed dormant spray can be applied was a very important factor in 1942.

It is our impression that failure to control the rosy apple aphid in 1942 was in most instances due to other things than the materials used because it is

known that the materials will control the insect. For effective results certain rules must be observed: (1) avoid spraying when a strong wind blows the spray drift two or three tree-rows because spraying with the wind under such circumstances is ineffective; (2) spray the **lower half** of the trees thoroughly; that is, spray all lower limbs and the trunk and the inner part of the trees completely because nearly all of the rosy aphid eggs are deposited on the lower branches and on the wood near the central area of the tree; (3) never allow more than 2 or 3 days of spraying for the delayed dormant period where the control of rosy apple aphid is desired.

A CANNER'S VIEW OF 1943 CANNING STOCK OUTLETS

M. E. KNOUSE, Peach Glen, Pa.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I can be with the Maryland State Horticultural Society to discuss with you some of the new problems confronting all fruit growers.

We might list some of these problems as follows: First, Can we get sufficient manpower to grow and harvest our crops? Second, Can we get sufficient fertilizer to feed our trees? Third, Can we get sufficient spray material to grow a clean crop of fruit? Fourth, Can we get sufficient packages and packing supplies to prepare our fruit for the market? Fifth, Will the canners use sufficient of our production to give the market proper support? Sixth, If we can overcome all five of these obstacles, will we get sufficient gas and rubber to move the crop to market?

All but one of these six problems are new. Only the fifth, which relates to marketing, is old. Marketing has been the oustanding problem that we have had to contend with year after year.

For the past ten years, we could work hand to mouth, contracting for our labor on short notice, contracting for fertilizer, spraying material, and packages after we had shopped leisurely, placing our order a few days before we wanted to use these items. This was in the days of surpluses. Now we are operating in a period of shortages. We must, therefore, make an adjustment in our operating policies in order to raise our volume of food, to feed what will be a hungry world.

Last year, when we attended the National Canners' Convention in Chicago, we saw in every corridor and conference room posters which read: "Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace." This slogan was coined by Secretary Wickard. Few people, except farmers, took this poster seriously. We have stood by helplessly while our manpower was being drained, until we were scraping bottom—our machinery and supplies in a critical condition. Today our Commander-in-Chief, the Military and the War Production Board consider food an ammunition of war.

Therefore, we must begin now to use every facility at our command to solve these problems. Production must remain at peaks. This brings me now to the subject assigned to me: "What is the Outlook for Canned Apples, Apple Sauce and Canned Peaches?"

Order M-81, as amended December 9, fixes the quantities of all these products as follows: Apples, 63% of the 1942 pack; applesauce, 41% of the 1942 pack; the Government to take all of this production. Civilians will get no canned apples or apple sauce. On Eastern free-stone peaches, the pack is unlimited and the Government will take 63%. The problem with the peaches is that the production capacity is very small and is not likely to be expanded for the duration. Dehydration will be expanded for both peaches and apples. The expansion on apples will be much greater and might easily take up the slack caused by shortages of tin.

I want to leave this general statement with you: I believe that every bushel of apples that you can produce will find a home at a satisfactory price. If the fresh market and our cold storages get full, the dehydrators filled to capacity, and the allotment of cans filled, and there are still apples which do not have a home, I believe the Government will increase the allotment of tin so that all apples can be conserved. I have no authority for making this statement, except that I believe ways and means will be found to conserve every pound of food so that nothing will go to waste. Let us do our part in helping to feed a hungry world.

EFFECT OF WAR ON PRESENT AND FUTURE MARKETS

F. B. BOMBERGER, Coordinator of Marketing, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Dr. Bomberger said he preferred to discuss the effect of war on "Marketing" rather than on "Markets" for the reason that one would have to be endowed with the gift of prophecy to foretell what markets are likely to be under war conditions, which are wholly unpredictable, whereas the pattern into which present marketing has been pressed and to which it is likely to conform in the future can be fairly well perceived. Certain assumptions must be made if we are to have a basis for drawing practical conclusion.

The first assumption is that while a definite forecast is not possible, it seems unthinkable that the war will end in 1943, improbable that it will conclude in 1944 and almost miraculous if it is all over by the end of 1945.

A second assumption is that our economic and industrial functioning will be conditioned by critical shortages of essential raw materials, things made of all kinds of metal, foods and food products, shipping, transportation and—most vital of all—man power.

A third is that all kinds of business, including Agriculture, will be required to function under conditions of conversion, disruption and dislocation.

A fourth assumption is that government will continue to take over the functions of private business. For instance, the Agricultural Marketing Administration has been referred to as the "World's Greatest Grocery Store," with a daily turnover of 5 million dollars, its deliveries of food on lend-lease contracts amounting, in 18 months to 8 billions of pounds.

A fifth assumption is that not only production but marketing will continue under constantly tightening governmental controls. If these various independent controls can be coordinated into a working unit, the resulting conditions will doubtless be much more satisfactory for marketing fruits and vegetables, as well as other commodities, because of increased stability.

A sixth assumption is that our people, though democratic in thought and feeling, submit willingly to these evidences of dictator economy, because they are recognized as essential to winning the war. In this we are but taking a leaf out of Great Britain's notebook of controlled economy. In order that the rationing of meat might be made effective and fair, the British Government closed about 1,400 slaughter houses, concentrating the slaughter and distribution of meat through the remaining 600 houses. By this means, scheduled flow of livestock, distribution of meat, conservation of labor, transportation and storage space were all achieved.

Here we have a pattern of economic functioning, which in wartime, is efficient and necessary. It suggests the closing of small, inefficient, uneconomic plants or industries, including farms, in order that labor and materials may be employed more efficiently in larger units. It suggests concentration, combination, elimination of duplication of facilities and services. It raises the question, Is unrestrained competition a "luxury" that we can afford in the midst of a total war?

The fact is that, already, in this country, many controls, some of them voluntary, some of them enforced, are in operation. The steady spread of rationing is evidence of a tide that is rising higher and higher and, at the same time, marvelous things have been accomplished through the voluntary cooperation and coordination of industrial units of many kinds. In the automotive Council, for instance, 1,000 independent manufacturers have exchanged trade secrets, machine tools and advice, resulting in a stupendous impetus to the war production. The railroads, under quasi-governmental control, are operating practically as a unit. As a result, they have carried more freight in 1942 than in 1929, the peak of previous years, using in doing so 500,000 fewer cars and 20,000 fewer locomotives. By careful planning and whole-hearted cooperation the efficiency of the railroads is vastly increased to the benefit of the war effort.

The increase of rationing means more control in practically every phase of marketing farm products. It will have an important bearing on production. Under war conditions we cannot afford to waste labor, seed, fertilizer, spray materials, etc., on low yields of low quality fruits and vegetables. Too many growers try to "grow a **good crop** of apples rather than a crop of **good apples.**" Growers can solve a lot of marketing problems by using methods designed to produce high-quality products.

War conditions are going to make necessary important changes and improvements in marketing methods. Containers are going to be simplified and standardized. Old containers will be re-used and salvage campaigns are already under way. A vast increase in dehydration of fruits and vegetables will doubtless affect the marketing of these commodities in fresh form.

In the field of grading and standardization, it is likely that we shall observe the most widespread changes in marketing methods. Price control will necessitate grading most fruits and vegetables, canned goods, etc. Specifications for purchases for armed forces and lend-lease contracts will be based on Federal Standards. It is not unlikely that gradually grades and standards may be effective all the way from producer to the consumer. The Food & Drug Administration "cider" grade for apples has had a very definite effect in eliminating waste material from that grade and doubtless has had rather pronounced repercussions on higher apple grades.

All of these indications of a trend toward better grading and standardization point the way, toward more and better organization among producers. It will be unfortunate if this favorable opportunity is permitted to escape the fruit growers of this state and of this fruit-producing region.

During a period when bananas, a strong competitor of apples, are off the market, or very high in prices; and when transportation difficulties confront many competitors who are much farther away from the principal markets of the country, it seems almost self-evident that organization can and should be achieved for promoting consumer distribution programs, for increasing market demand and for all of the manifold advantages that accrue from an intelligent, well-managed, loyally-supported cooperative program.

Can anyone question that the expenditure of 7.5c per box to advertise citrus fruits by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange produces golden dividends in the market of the nation? In a recent reprint of its ad, in the November 1942, issue of The Progressive Grocer, the Appalachian Apple Service, which is doing a fine service with limited means, points out that Eastern apples yield **for the dealers** weekly gross earnings or margins of $7.41, while California oranges yield $3.93, and Western apples yield $3.09. These results were based on statements from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's "Competition Between Fruits at Retail."

That's a fine sales point for the dealer; but what kind of point should it make for the grower of Eastern apples? Is it any accident that the dealers are able to reap nearly two and a half times as much from Eastern apple growers, as they take from Western apple growers; and almost twice as much as they gain from California oranges? And, is it altogether a coincidence that both the Western apple growers and the California orange growers have strong, well-managed cooperatives to advertise and merchandise their products, and the Eastern growers are unorganized?

I think that Appalachian fruit growers might well study very carefully the plans of "Ohio Apples, Inc." which is being organized to endeavor to do for Ohio apples what the California Fruit Growers' Exchange has already achieved for its citrus grower members. They will find that many of their problems may be avoided, many more of them eliminated, through more cooperation among growers.

And cooperation will doubtless help greatly in solving some of our national problems. The concentration of industry, the combination or elimination of

small units, will be much more readily accomplished through cooperation than otherwise. And more safely, too; because if industry, including agriculture, is greatly concentrated during wartimes, the problem of unscrambling the eggs will loom very large after the war is over. If cooperation can be substituted now for concentration and monopoly, the problem is eliminated and no after-war solution is required.

Cooperation is the type of thing we Americans are fighting for, in this war. Cooperation is democracy in its purest form. It represents collective action through individual control. It is voluntary; it is free; it is efficient and effective. Above all, it is American in principle and in spirit. We can all think a good deal about more and better cooperation in these perilous times.

CHAIN STORE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WAR-TIME PUBLICITY AND MARKETING PROGRAM FOR APPLES AND PEACHES

C. B. DENMAN, Agricultural Counsel, National Association of Food Chains, Washington, D. C.

Let me emphasize that what I may say here does not apply only to organized chain store companies, but it will apply as well to every retail food store, because I am sure that all of the retailers have cooperated to the fullest extent of their ability in assisting apple and peach growers with their marketing problems.

We have had an unusual opportunity during the past six years to note the progress made by growers themselves in their own organizations, and have felt very definitely the increased benefits from grower cooperation. The National Apple Institute and the regional organization, such as the Appalachian Apple Service, and the more newly formed National Peach Council, have written a lot of grower history which has been very beneficial to the whole of the industry, even to the man who is not listed as a cooperator.

Sometime ago I followed the then-popular custom of using three initials to designate agencies or their services. That talk I called the "Three W's", and in it explored the effects of Weather Work, and Wages on the apple and peach industries. If we had favorable weather, there was a likelihood of a big crop; if there was plenty of work at good wages, the market was apt to be good even if the crop was big; and while sometimes too much good weather and a big crop meant lower returns to the grower, he would invariably hope and fervently pray for a good season and then sometimes find himself in the midst of distress because he was in an over-supplied market and sometimes in competition with low grade fruit.

Now, in war times, the retailer and producer find the three W's important factors. But in the past season, the weather provided for an early bloom and corresponding early maturity, with attendant difficulties in picking, transporting, and storage of apples. The work was plentiful, but, unfortunately, most of it was being done in the defense plants and there were no worker s available in some places to harvest the crop. This time, instead of high wages providing

a good market they also meant very stiff competition for farm labor. War upsets every line of human endeavor.

In both the peach and apple market of 1942, we were faced with all the conditions outlined above, but the deals, according to reports coming in from producers' representatives, indicate much more satisfaction than would have been possible a few years ago, due to the fact that the growers are better organized to coordinate their marketing movement to supply the markets with not only the quantity but of the quality to satisfy consumer demand. It has been a source of gratification to those of us who work with retailers to note the effects of the efforts of the organized producers to improve their quality, to advertise it, and to cooperate in all educational programs and dealer service activities.

The producers have been fortunate, indeed, to have the assistance of the state agricultural college men and the Extension Service in developing these self-help programs.

In a little while this war will be ended and again we will be faced with more normal conditions, but I doubt seriously if they will be like we experienced in other days. Packaging, transportation, and storage, at least refrigerator storage, are due for drastic changes. It is my guess that for many food items, we will have new packages that will have advantageous features, such as being sanitary, transparent, light weight, tough, square-cornered, little affected by temperature changes, and possibly cheap enough to be classified as a one-trip container. Think what that would mean if at the orchard or at the packing plant fresh fruit could be prepared for the housewife in consumer-sized units. I am sure more fruit could be sold, loss from handling avoided, and cost of selling reduced.

Let me remind you that if this vision could become a reality, then it will bring to the producing industry added responsibilities to guarantee the quality of the product. With the increasing trend toward self-service stores, both chain and independent, this packaging situation grows rapidly in importance.

You will be interested, in reports coming from some of the member companies of the very good service women clerks are rendering in the fresh fruit and vegetable departments. Their good housekeeping practices are noted in their arrangement and care of displays. Just another forced wartime change which may be permanent and very beneficial.

Again I assure you of the sincere appreciation of the National Association of Food Chains and solicit your continued help in meeting the perplexing problems with which our members are confronted, in transportation, packaging, and rapid turnover of store personnel. But our members, like yours, are trying to do the best job possible under war conditions, so that they may help bring an early victory, the return of our loved ones to their homes, and our business operations to normal conditions.

HOW CAN WE MEET THE LABOR PROBLEM FOR THE ORCHARD

S. H. DeVAULT, Secretary, State Farm Labor Committee,
College Park, Md.

The gradually increasing shortage of farm labor to produce adequate supplies of food for lend-lease purposes, our armed forces, and for civilian use is the greatest problem confronting the American people today. Food is just as essential in winning this war as guns, ammunition, and tanks. It must be realized that this is a mechanized war. More people are required in agriculture and industry to maintain our armed forces than were required during World War I. It has been stated that it takes 15 men in overalls to maintain one soldier in active combat duty today as compared with 5 men to maintain a soldier during World War I. These facts are gradually being impressed upon Selective Service officials, War Manpower Commissions, and others engaged in recruiting manpower for war duties, industries and farms.

Farmers everywhere are working longer hours to contribute to the wartime emergency. Agriculture with the help of the weather but without the help of more workers was able to increase production in 1942. This was done mainly by employing women and children for certain types of farm work, by performing custom work, by exchange of labor and machinery, by working harder and longer hours, by using labor saving machinery to advantage and by individual ingenuity in perfecting certain simple types of labor-saving machinery.

The supply of labor in Maryland in 1942 was substantially smaller than in 1941 in spite of the fact that farmers increased the acreage of practically all of the major crops and the production of certain classes of livestock. Expansion in the war industries and needs of the armed forces have drawn heavily upon workers normally recruited for agricultural labor. Industry, though, and not the Selective Service, has been responsible for the depletion of the farm labor supply.

In 1942, the shortage of labor was most critical in the harvesting of truck crops, apples, corn, and tobacco. Some shortages existed in connection with the canning of tomatoes. Dairy, general, livestock, and poultry farmers likewise experienced considerable difficulty in getting the needed help. Skilled labor is needed in the dairy business and such help is practically unobtainable.

The farmer has not been able to compete with industry on a wage basis. Industrial wages are up about 400 percent. Farm wages have increased substantially. Dairy farm wage-rates with board in Maryland have just about doubled since the war started and increased about 42 percent during the past year. Wages paid on a piece-rate basis have been increased substantially and workers employed on this basis are able to earn even more than when employed on a daily or monthly basis. Farmers paid from 6 cents to 7 cents a box for harvesting apples the past season.

Action Taken in Maryland to Alleviate the Farm Labor Shortage

Maryland was one of the first, if not the first, state in the Union to anticipate a farm labor shortage and to make plans for helping to meet this shortage.

In the fall of 1940 the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Maryland made a study of the farm labor situation in Maryland from the standpoint of the supply of farm labor, the demand for farm labor, the ratio of supply to demand, farm wage rates, and suggestions on what could be done to assist farmers in getting necessary labor.

This report was published in February, 1941. In April, 1941, another report, similar in nature but containing more information on the farm labor situation in the State, was prepared.

Following release of these two reports, the State Farm Labor Committee was set up in Maryland with P. C. Turner, Chairman, and S. H. DeVault, Secretary. Within a short time a labor committee was set up in each county in the State. The State Farm Labor Committee was to plan and direct the program for recruiting and placing labor on Maryland farms. The county committees were to assist the State Committee in assembling information on the local farm labor situation, and to assist the Selective Service in reviewing cases for occupational deferment in the farm labor class. The State Committee designated the State Employment Service as the agency that should be responsible for recruitment and placement of labor on farms. A little later, the State Employment Service was Federalized and a farm placement supervisor was employed in Maryland. Likewise, farm placement men were stationed in about 15 areas in Maryland to work with farm labor problems on the county level. Migratory labor camps were established by the Farm Security Administration in the four lower Eastern Shore of Maryland counties. The U. S. Employment Service recruited labor for these camps, but the camps were never filled.

Our State Labor Committee was successful in virtually abolishing the Work Projects Administration, which released several hundred people for farm work. The Work Projects Administration is now in the process of liquidation. We solicited the help of the Civilian Conservation Corps and received some assistance from this organization. We worked out a plan to use prison labor on Maryland farms and the labor of conscientious objectors.

Early in 1941 a cooperative agreement was worked out with the Selective Service of Maryland to give consideration to the deferment of necessary men in agriculture. This was the first cooperative agreement in the United States to be worked out between Selective Service and agriculture for the deferment of farm labor. Instructions were sent out by the Selective Service to every local draft board in Maryland informing them of the plan and the procedure. Our county farm labor committees were given the task of reviewing borderline cases for occupational deferment in the farm labor class. The Selective Service has cooperated with our State and county farm labor committees. From February 1, 1941, to August, 1942, 4,457 farmers were deferred and 424 were refused deferment. Of course, thousands of farmers volunteered for the Service and thousands of other farmers who asked for no deferment when they filled out their blanks were inducted into the Service, but I doubt if there is any other State in the Union of similar size that has been so successful in getting deferment for essential workers.

After many conferences with the War Manpower Commission an order has gone to all industrial plants, that have war contracts, forbidding them to employ any skilled farm laborers now on farms in Maryland.

The Situation for 1943 as Compared with 1942

The farm labor problem may be more critical in 1943 than in 1942. The demand for productive manpower will make a further drain upon the agricultural forces, not only in Maryland but for the nation as a whole. When you couple with this the fact that more food will be needed in 1943 than in 1942 for lend-lease purposes and to supply our own armed forces, you can readily appreciate the seriousness of the problem. Farmers now are putting forth about every effort possible to maintain farm production on a high level. It is difficult to determine how they will be able to further increase production with a still further depleted labor supply.

In view of the critical need for food and the fact that there is likely to be a shortage of food in the United States in the near future, legislative steps are being taken to keep on the farms the necessary help to produce the food needed for lend-lease shipment, for our armed forces, and for domestic use. The people now on farms should be kept there and every effort possible should be made to obtain additional workers needed to assist agriculture in its production program. Later on, further reference will be made to the particular legislation which is designed to help keep on the farms the workers who are needed.

Some Things Which May Help The Fruit Grower's Labor Problems

1. **Release of people over 38 from the Army**

Soldiers and employers must initiate action to obtain honorable discharge from the Army of soldiers over 38 to return to essential jobs in war industries, including agriculture. This specifically applies to certain enlisted men now in the Army who by reason of age are unable satisfactorily to perform military service but who are qualified to assist the national war effort. According to Army regulations such men may be honorably discharged from the Army in accordance with the following provisions:

a. The soldier has voluntarily requested discharge in writing to his immediate commanding officer.

b. The soldier is handicapped by age to such an extent that his unsefulness to the Army is secondary to that of industry.

c. The soldier has presented satisfactory evidence that he will be employed in an essential war industry, including agriculture, if he is discharged from the Army.

In cases where a farmer may wish a soldier now in the Army to take such action, he should furnish the soldier with a letter setting forth the importance of the soldier's service in agricultural production and indicating clearly that the soldier will be re-employed in agriculture.

2. **Establish a migratory labor camp in the area** to accommodate from 150 to 250 transient workers. It is believed that we may be able to attract workers from West Virginia and the southern mountain areas if adequate housing is provided.

3. **We will have to make more use of the in-school youth** in Washington County to assist in the harvesting of fruit. Plans are now being formulated for organization of in-school youth for all types of harvest work, which, of course, will include ample picking.

   There are several thousand healthy 15, 16 and 17 year old high school boys who could, if the schools were dismissed earlier and assembled later, be available for seasonal work next summer. Nothing as yet has been done as a nationwide movement to mobilize them, give them pre-training, organize and place them.

4. **Recruitment and training of women.**

   It is gradually being recognized that women may have to be used for performing certain kinds of farm work for which they are trained and for which they are physically fitted. A Woman's Voluntary Land Army is now being organized in the United States, and in certain parts of the country women are performing very useful farm services.

   England has an efficient Woman's Land Army, comparable in its status to WAACS and WAVES. About 75,000 women in England, who belong to the Land Army, are doing all kinds of farm work, and from all reports they are doing a satisfactory job.

   Employment of women in agriculture in the United States has increased over 800 percent in the last two years. In 1942, about 1,200,000 women were employed as farm workers compared with only 143,000 two years ago. Non-farm women are taking training courses in dairying, horticulture, and poultry.

   This past fall 600 women from the AWVS in Washington, D. C. helped harvest the corn crop in Montgomery County.

5. **Make use of prison labor**

   A bill will be introduced at the next session of the Maryland Legislature which will permit the payment of prisoners in money instead of in kind. This will make it possible to utilize more fully prison labor on farms.

6. **Make use of the labor of conscientious objectors**

   Some use was made of this labor in Washington County, and in one or two other counties the past year. Where these workers have an agricultural background, they usually do satisfactory work. Some of them did very satisfactory work in Washington County last season, while some of them were very unsatisfactory.

An effort is now being made to establish two additional conscientious objectors camps in Maryland, one of which will be located in the northern part of the Middletown Valley, and will be a branch of the camp in Washington County.

7. **Utilize more fully the labor in the local area**

This means to stop paying unemployment insurance to people who are able to work on farms and to prevent, if possible, people from working one or two days a week and loafing the rest of the time.

8. **Keep on farms the people who are already there**

Local Selective Service Release No. 168, if modified, when put into operation, will be very helpful. This provides for deferment of every registrant found by a local draft board to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort so long as he remains so engaged. The Act applies to full-time, year-round workers and does not include seasonal farm workers. The Agricultural Department has prepared a list of essential agriculurtal commodities and has worked out war manpower requirements in terms of war units. Any person who produced 16 war units of essential farm products is considered a necessary person to the war effort.

The labor requirements for producing an acre of crops or a unit of livestock vary considerably among states. Therefore, it seems only logical that the conversion factors should be modified at least on a state basis. If the war units set up by the Department of Agriculture are maintained, only about 40,920 full-time agricultural workers would be allowed in Maryland, whereas, by using the modified plan submitted for Maryland, about 56,000 full-time workers would be required.

9. Encourage people to spend their vacations on farms as a means of recreation and to assist in producing food.

10. Do more exchanging of labor and perform more custom work on the farm.

11. Close stores and similar establishments for a certain period of the day to permit the employees to help harvest fruit and other crops.

12. Register your needs for labor with the U. S. Employment Service in advance of the time when you will need the labor.

13. Continue to cooperate with the Selective Service in the deferment of essential agricultural workers.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Auditing Committee approved the Treasurer's books.

The Nominating Committee recommended re-election of the present officers

for the coming year, as follows:

President—Stanley M. Fulton, Hancock; First Vice-President—Dwight T. Walker, Mt. Airy; Second Vice-President—Lloyd Balderston, Colora; Secretary-Treasurer—A. F. Vierheller, College Park.

Executive Committee: J. P. Caspar, Hancock; R. S. Dillon, Jr., Hancock; A. Lee Schrader, College Park; O. R. Higgins, Hurlock; W. C. Main, Hagerstown; D. E. Rinehart, Smithsburg; E. C. McFadden, Hagerstown; S. B. Waddell, New Windsor; R. C. Shaw, Stewartstown, (Pa); G. Rust Canby, Silver Spring.

Director to Maryland Farm Bureau—J. A. Cohill, Hancock.

Delegates to Maryland Farm Bureau—M. T. Heaps, Cardiff; E. D. McCain, Frederick.

The Resolutions Committee presented the following resolutions which were adopted:

There being persistent rumors that an order may be issued curtailing manufacture of new wooden containers during 1943 for packing and shipment of apples and peaches, the fruit growers of Maryland, through their representative organization, the Maryland State Horticultural Society, convened at Hagerstown, Maryland, January 7, 1943, in its Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting, adopted this Resolution, and respectfully submit it to the proper authorities:

WHEREAS, apples and peaches have been designated by the United States Department of Agriculture as essential crops in War Production; and

WHEREAS, the fruit growers of Maryland realize that maximum production of these fruits in this time of national emergency is a duty as well as a necessity; and

WHEREAS, it is considered that after production, it is of utmost importance that these fruits be conserved in proper packages for storage and shipment, to prevent wastage and loss, be it

RESOLVED, that the proper authorities be urgently requested to consider carefully any procedure or methods that will assure fruit growers suitable, substantial packages to carry the apple and peach crop from the orchard to the consumer. The following suggestions are offered:—

A—Establish a system for recovery of **used** baskets and boxes by:

1—Prohibiting destruction of any serviceable baskets or boxes.

2—Setting up concentration points for collection of such used containers where they may be brought in, repaired, and resold, at established prices.

B—Consider the following suggestions as regards new baskets and boxes:

1—Investigate the various types of fiber containers to ascertain which types will store and/or ship satisfactorily without undue damage to package contents.

2—Investigate the suitability of **various woods** for use in manufacture of new wooden containers, either basket or box.

3—Determine which **lower grades** of timber may be adapted to manufacture of packages, also **mills** that could adapt their facilities to use of such material, without detracting or interfering with any necessary military usage.

4—Standardize existing boxes and baskets, consistent with economy and necessity.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:

that as patriotic Americans, the fruit growers stand ready to abide by any reasonable orders or decrees established by The War Production Board, consistent with the preservation of the fruit crop between the points of production and consumption. Loss of fruit in storage or transit is not only a loss to the grower but a **waste of potential** food in the war effort.

Realizing the uncertain situation and the temporary nature of profits in time of war, be it

RESOLVED, that the fruit growers or any type of farmers be urged to maintain their soil and production equipment; adjust their debts; not expand their operations unduly; and to build up their savings by investing in Government Bonds; that the security of farms, homes, and the entire nation be maintained in time of possible or probable adverse conditions after the present war has ceased.

RESOLVED, that the members of the Maryland State Horticultural Society stand firmly behind the Government as loyal citizens, pledging themselves to full cooperation in waging a war that will result in permanent and desirable peace.

RESOLVED, that the Maryland State Horticultural Society express, on behalf of the fruit growers of the State of Maryland, a sincere appreciation of the continued good work of the Appalachian Apple Service, the National Peach Council, the National Apple Institute and the International Apple Association in protecting and

advancing the production and marketing interests of the fruit growers, and commend the untiring efforts of the Secretaries of these organizations.

RESOLVED, that the Society extend thanks to the speakers, officers, and committees, all of who have added to the value of our Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting. Our gratitude is also expressed to the management and staff of the Hotel Alexander for their cooperation in donating our meeting hall and in catering to our comfort and convenience.

ADJOURNMENT

REPORT

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Maryland Crop Improvement Association

Baltimore, Maryland

January 13, 1943

The subjects discussed in the Annual Meeting are presented here in a summarized form in order to conserve paper.
Cecil E. Holler presided.

BORON FOR ALFALFA PRODUCTION IN MARYLAND

By Dr. F. W. Parker, Chief of Soil and Fertilizer Investigations, U.S.D.A.

For a great many years fertilizer people and farmers generally believed that lime was all that was necessary to apply as a fertilizer to raise alfalfa. It wasn't until about 1937 that two investigators in North Carolina, studying the difficulty that was being encountered on some very coarse sand, ran into the line of investigation which we are going to discuss. On this coarse sand they were growing some very good alfalfa for a little while. Then it would fade out. When a heavy application of limestone was used, they got good alfalfa for another year. Then, it would fade out again.

They have found out that by repeated very heavy applications of dolomitic limestone they were able to maintain a reasonably good stand of alfalfa. However, the time came when even the limestone lost its effect and the same two men who were working with minor elements on truck crops found that what was really needed to maintain production of alfalfa on that Norfolk coarse sand was not limestone, but rather Boron, which was applied in the form of borax. With a very small application of borax, it was no longer necessary to put on repeated applications of limestone. The same trouble and same solution was encountered in Nova Scotia about the same time. Since that time the study of the use of boron for alfalfa has been increased tremendously, par-

ticularly in the eastern and southeastern parts of the United States, although it is not limited to that territory. Some of the most interesting work done has been in the neighboring state of Virginia. (Here slides were shown of experiments and results in Virginia as explained by Dr. Parker).

In Massachusetts in 1939 the Experiment Station and Extension Service put on test demonstrations in 16 fields scattered over the state. In half of the cases they show a visible response to boron. These responses occur generally on the lighter soils and nearly always in the second year of the alfalfa, not the first year or new seedings. The Experiment Station people in Tennessee, after preliminary work with boron, made two to three tests per county in 21 counties and, as is usual in these demonstration tests, they got very few good yield records, although there were some, but their results could be summarized about as follows: In no case did they find a response to boron when it was applied on new seedings but in the second year, where boron was applied in the spring, they obtained a very good response in half of the cases. It is also true that usually the response to boron is greatest in the second cutting. Experiments have shown very definitely that boron will last two or three years.

Question: What is the effect of an overdose on future crops? *Answer*: There is no damage up to 100 lbs. per acre. It has been shown that there has been little benefit from applying more than 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. If you believe the alfalfa fertilizer you purchase contains boron, ascertain how much before adding more boron to the fertilizer. Boron responses have been observed and are quite striking even in the Far West. Alfalfa is the outstanding field crop which has shown response. Boron treated plants produce seed many, many times more than the untreated plants.

Boron is not detrimental to small cereals and should be broadcast rather than applied some other way.

Question: How do you apply a small quantity? *Answer by Dr. Thomas*—You can get granulated borax that does the job very well and apply by a cyclone seeder. Some people use other types of grass seeders.

Mr. Speck contributed pictures showing results he had observed on boron treated alfalfa in Howard County. The treatment was made on the second cutting. Yields measured at about as good a rate as from a high potash treatment. Alfalfa fertilization hasn't included enough potash. When boron and potash are mixed, they give good returns. Boron alone did not give as good a response. Alfalfa needs a very heavy treatment of potash. Not as satisfactory returns were obtained from phosphorous. Returns have been largely from potash plus boron. In some instances, just as good returns were obtained from potash as from

boron. Where soil has been heavily manured, results are seldom obtained from boron.

Question by Miss Carrere: Do you recommend using boron instead of manure? *Answer by Dr. Thomas*—The cost of boron is so little that it should be put on and will usually give good results. It is very cheap insurance and should be used.

Mark Miller took charge of the meeting as Discussion Leader and called on Miss Carrere to give some results of using boron on her alfalfa. She answered that where she had treated with boron it prevented the alfalfa "yellows", but where she did not treat with boron her alfalfa had a bad case of "yellows".

Mr. Miller asked Dr. Thomas if there was any shortage of boron and Mr. Romaine answered that there had been a temporary shortage due to some unexpected demand for war industries, but that now there was plenty of borax.

Mr. Miller called on Frank Ziegler to give his results after using boron on alfalfa. His reply was that the results were very good with boron, although the alfalfa was only seeded last fall.

Mr. Miller then called on Mr. Renshaw who said that the first time they used boron on alfalfa was on a seeding of 1935 where boron was applied in the spring of 1938. The seeding was getting rather thin and they applied boron with their own home-mixed fertilizer at a rate of 20 lbs. per acre in March. They left out one round of the drill with no boron on and it became cold. The man driving the drill was in a hurry to get home and left a strip two feet wide where there was no boron or fertilizer. On the second cutting there wasn't half as much alfalfa on the fertilized strip without boron. The area was very bare which didn't get either fertilizer or boron. Where there had been boron, there was at least twice or three times as much alfalfa on the second cutting. On the third cutting there wasn't quite as much difference. In 1939, they made two applications of fertilizer and stepped the boron up to 30 lbs. The alfalfa seemed to thicken up and the yield was more than twice that not receiving boron. In 1939, they got a rain on the alfalfa after cutting it. The alfalfa laid on the ground all week before they could store it. There was very little damage to the alfalfa. The same thing happened to a neighbor who had not used boron and he lost his entire crop. Where alfalfa has had the "yellows", leaves shatter easily in curing. Where you apply boron they do not and it allows you to save all the leaves. One crop of alfalfa was cut this year and the field put in corn, and now there is a very good crop of corn.

Another field seeded in 1932 was treated with boron in 1938; one crop was cut and then it was planted in soybeans. The soybeans were plowed under and the field planted in barley. There was only one application of boron. A yield of 55 bushels per acre of barley was harvested, so boron evidently did not do the barley any damage.

RESULTS OF RECENT EXPERIMENTS ON FERTILIZER PLACEMENT

H. R. SMALLEY, Director of Soil Improvement Work,
National Fertilizer Association

Until about 25 or 30 years ago we didn't pay much attention to the problem of fertilizer application. Until about that time fertilizers were made to a very large extent from organic forms of nitrogen, so there wasn't as much need for being careful about it. However, between 1910 and 1920 fertilizers changed and we began to get some damage from improper application. In 1925, a committee was organized to study the problem. Since that time there have been hundreds of experiments conducted to find the best methods of applying fertilizers to crops. In general, these experiments have shown that for the row crops it is best to apply fertilizer somewhat to the side of the row and in many cases, somewhat lower than the level of the seed. For example in the case of cotton, fertilizer should be two inches to the side and two inches below.

It has been my observation that if you put it down in the furrow and cover the fertilizer it made the crop respond better than when mixed with the soil. The reason is that if you put it down three or four inches deep and then plant the crop 2 or 3 inches above the fertilizer, you are much less likely to get damage than if you mix it with the soil and bring it into direct contact with the seed. When you keep the phosphate localized or concentrated and unmixed with the soil, it doesn't become mixed rapidly and remains available longer.

In particular, I will take up corn. Twenty years ago the planters that were on the market had very poor fertilizer distributors and much of it came more or less into contact with the seed, so there was quite a little injury. But the planters have been improved and we now think that a small application of 200 lbs. will be quite effective, provided the soil is in a pretty good state of fertility. If the soil is too low in fertility, it has such a great need for nitrogen in order to produce a good crop of corn that you do not get much effect from the small amount applied along the row. If it is a poor soil and hasn't much nitrogen, you just stimulate the crop a little bit and it runs out of nitrogen and you don't get much effect.

Some results have been obtained recently in plowing under fertilizers for corn. For example, on rather poor soil that only yielded 29 bushels of corn per acre without fertilizer, 600 lbs. of fertilizer was put in the row and the yield was 31 bushels. They then plowed under 400 lbs. sulphate of ammonia and got 54 bushels. But, when they added the same amount of mixed fertilizer in addition to the 400 lbs. plowed under, they jumped the yield to 82 bushels. So, you see that on the low fertility level they only got 2 bushels increase but at the high fertility level, they got 28 bushels increase.

At Ohio, they ran some experiments taking 400 lbs. of 12-12-12 to the acre. Where all was plowed under, the results weren't too good, but

where they plowed 300 lbs. under and put 100 lbs. in the rows, the best production in the whole series resulted. Present indications are that we can use more applications of fertilizer on corn by plowing under some of the application and still putting some in the row. This also applies to other crops like tomatoes and potatoes, although there hasn't been as much work done on these crops.

Indiana jumped the yield from 17 bushels up to 69 bushels. Experiments conducted with special attachment so that the fertilizer is put in the bottom of the furrow and entirely covered up have given better results than by plowing under. The poorest way to put it on corn is to put it on the surface of the ground, because you feed the weeds and not the roots of the corn. If it is down under with a little starter in the row, the roots soon get down to pick it up.

One of the big question marks for many years was the fact that corn uses an enormous amount of nitrogen and plant food, including potash, and we couldn't get results from just 100 to 200 lbs. in the row. Now, we can increase corn yields by proper fertilization. Even on corn, the fertilizer ought to be put down deeper than the seed.

Small Grain Crops—We still think that the grain drill that applies the fertilizer and the grain at the same time is very satisfactory for grain because you put on two or three or four hundred lbs. per acre and there has been very little indication of any injury to seed. When you use that same grain drill for peas and soybeans, there is a different story.

Potatoes—These should have fertilizer put on in two bands, one on either side of the row and below the level of the seed. Results indicate that you get 25 to 30 bushels more potatoes to the acre by this sort of application, rather than by any other method. There have been a lot of refinements to this method, such as the "high-low" method. Sometimes they get better results, but in most cases, the results have been about the same.

Tobacco—The average of a large number of experiments has shown that there was an increase of 165 lbs. of leaf to the acre for the side placement, as compared with furrow application mixed with the soil. The quality was improved and increase in dollar value per acre averaged $47.00. The improved results can be obtained on tobacco in several ways. You can use a modern plant setter. The results on tobacco of injurious fertilization are measured in another way—you get injury to stand and then you reset. Sometimes you reset twice. In some rows where fertilizer was placed underneath, you set more than twice as many plants as are required.

Tomatoes—N. Y. State Experiment Station tests show that in each case where the same amount of fertilizer was applied—800 lbs. of 3-12-6 and 800 lbs. of 3-12-16— these were the results: Applied on top of the plowed land and disked in, 4.15 tons; broadcast and plowed under,

5.93 tons; but when the application was divided and 500 lbs. put on and plowed under and 300 in bands, the result was 9.3 tons.

(Here slides were shown picturing some results of fertilizer application)

Dr. Parker made further observations: I should like to make one or two statements. Most of the injury to stands and germination is due to nitrogen and potash; relatively little of it to phosphate, so if you are dealing with a fertilizer that has an 0-14-7 you are not apt to have the injury that you would have with nitrogen. If you were putting on 50 lbs. of plant food in the form of phosphates, its effect on the concentration and solution of the soil is probably 1/10th what 50 lbs. of nitrogen or potash would be. There is considerable difference between the forms of nitrogen. Some forms will have nearly twice as injurious an effect as other forms. There are not great differences between forms of potash except as reflected in the percentage. We should remember this as we think of the plow under work—when you put on phosphorous it stays where you put it. It doesn't move around. The other extreme is nitrogen. It moves very freely. Where the plow under work has been most effective, I believe it can be attributed largely to two things. You go to the Middle West where they have considerable periods of drought and if you put all this fertilizer on the surface layers, the plant food is removed such a distance from the moisture that roots do not feed on it. So, if nitrogen goes down 7 inches, it stays there and roots go down and get it. The greatest beneficial effect of the plowing under has been in putting it down where the roots are feeding a large percentage of the time, even in drought conditions. In this way, it is less apt to move. All of the phosphates should not be plowed down. Put some near the seed in a band or hill placement and the plant gets to them very quickly. Band placement is more beneficial with respect to availability of phosphate and preventing seed injury to the plant.

LIMITATIONS OF PROFITABLE BARLEY PRODUCTION ON SOME MARYLAND SOILS

By Dr. W. B. Kemp, Professor of Agronomy, University of Maryland

Farmers of Maryland are confronted with both an enforced restriction of wheat acreage and a patriotic demand for the greatest possible production of livestock feed. In the light of this condition, it is wise to examine the relative profitableness of various crops and the total digestible nutrients per acre produced by them.

The gross farm returns per acre for corn, wheat, oats, barley and hay are much higher, on the average, in Maryland than they are in the country as a whole. These returns result from a higher yield for all except oats and hay and a higher price per unit for all of these crops. On the other hand, soybeans show both a much lower yield and a lower price per bushel here than they do for the country as a whole.

Just as comparative yields differ from one state to another, they differ from one soil to another within the same community and even on the same farm. On the old Agronomy farm at College Park during the last four years of its use, 1934-1937, Marnobarb barley averaged 49.6 bushels, or 1,875 pounds of digestible nutrients, per acre. During the same period Leapland wheat, under comparable conditions, yielded 37.1 bushels or 1,863 pounds of digestible nutrients per acre. The two cereals were approximately equal in their production of concentrates for animal food. In contrast, at the new Agronomy farm in the first four years of its use, 1939-1942, these same two varieties averaged 22.7 bushels, or 857 pounds of digestible nutrients, for barley and 30.7 bushels, or 1,543 pounds of digestible nutrients, for wheat. On this land, it is unwise to attempt to grow barley as a livestock feed.

Among the different barley varieties, there are differences in response to changes in environment. In the past eight years, there were three in which yields on the station trial plots averaged about 50 bushels per acre. In those three years, Marnobarb outyielded Tennessee Winter 7 bushels per acre. In two years with averages around 35 bushels per acre yields of the two varieties were almost identical. On the other hand, in three years when yields were about 20 bushels Tennessee Winter outyielded Marnobarb 4 bushels per acre. Apparently, Marnobarb is distinctly superior under favorable conditions while Tennessee Winter is superior when conditions are unfavorable.

During the past 20 years barley acreage has expanded rapidly in Maryland. This expansion began in response to a demand for livestock feed and later continued because of enforced restrictions in wheat plantings. An acreage of approximately 4000 of barley in 1919 had expanded to approximately 90,000 in 1942. As a result of this expansion many acres of barley are now planted on land where wheat would produce much more livestock feed.

The following table show strikingly the recent decline in barley production as its production has expanded to land where it is not well adapted. However, even in the most recent years, it along with wheat, is much superior, on the average, to oats or rye:

Actual and Relative Yields of Cereals in Maryland for Selected Periods expressed as Bushels and as Total Digestible Nutrients per Acre.

Cereal	1931-'35			1938-'42			1941-'42		
	Bushels	T.D.N.		Bushels	T.D.N.		Bushels	T.D.N.	
		Actual	Ratio		Actual	Ratio		Actual	Ratio
Corn	31.4	1482	1.00	35.0	1652	1.00	35.5	1676	1.00
Barley	29.2	1104	.74	28.5	1077	.65	26.8	1011	.60
Wheat	18.2	916	.62	19.7	988	.60	20.3	1017	.61
Oats	27.3	623	.42	30.7	703	.43	31.0	710	.42
Rye	13.4	603	.41	13.6	611	.37	14.0	629	.38

Briefly, barley is well adapted to early planting on fertile, well-limed, well-drained soil of loam to clay loam texture. If planting is delayed, or if any other conditions are unfavorable, wheat is superior for the production of livestock feed.

Question: What do you think of substituting winter oats for barley? *Answer*: In College Park, winter oats have produced just as much T.D.N., but it is a little too far north. If you are in an area south of Washington, D. C., or adjacent to Chesapeake Bay, or in most of the Eastern Shore, winter oats early planted usually are pretty highly satisfactory. If you move north of that region, you move into a region where your complete failures in a few years counterbalance the relative good yields you might get in good years.

Question: How do you dilute or adulterate wheat? *Answer*: Barley would be satisfactory if you are going to use it for feed. On the Eastern Shore, oats would be good. Rye is about the only other one that does well in other sections of the State.

Question: Why does barley turn yellow on the Eastern Shore if planted too early: *Answer*: It responds very rapidly to lack of nitrogen. Put nitrate soda on barley in spring.

Question: Can you sow spring barley in Washington County with satisfactory results? *Answer*: No, the area is so far south that spring oats are adversely affected by the climate and you cannot expect better results from spring barley than spring oats. Do not plant acreage on land not adapted to it.

Mr. Holter confirmed Dr. Kemp's answer by saying he had sowed spring barley and didn't get any crop.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY CORN DISEASES IN 1942

By JOHN W. MAGRUDER, Extension Agronomist, University of Maryland

Corn diseases took a heavy toll in every corn growing section of Maryland in 1943, despite the fact that corn yields were well above average. The loss in quality of kernels and stover was greater than loss in yield.

Many farmers became alarmed at the situation. Those planting hybrids for the first time were most disturbed since they thought possibly recently introduced corn hybrids may have been responsible.

In view of the prevalence of corn diseases, the Agronomy Department made a study of each of 45 field corn hybrids and 4 popular open-pollinated varieties in five outlying Experiment Station tests to ascertain the relative susceptibility of the different ones.

In cooperation with the Plant Pathology Department, a survey was made involving the inspection of a number of fields located in all sections of the state.

The most prevalent leaf blight diseases which were recognized by plant pathologists were Helminthorporium leaf blight and Bacterial wilt, or Stewart's disease. Stalk and ear rots followed the leaf blihgt infection. These diseases are not new in Maryland since all of them are found on field corn in varying degrees of infection from year to year.

Results of the Experiment Station study and the field survey indicated that no variety or hybrid proved immune to leaf blight. However, some were infected more than others. In general, early-planted corn suffered more leaf blight damage than late-planted corn. Short-season corn, whether hybrid or open-pollinated, showed more infection than long-season corn.

There was no definite correlation between ear rot diseases and time of planting or maturity range in the test plots. Field observation indicated that corn planted later than the recommended dates generally was less sound. In general, less moldy corn was present in hybrids than in open-pollinated varieties.

In the Experiment Station tests, both the highest and the lowest degree of infection were exhibited by individual hybrids. Some of the mid-season hybrids with excellent performance records were among those most heavily infected. Of this group, however, hybrid U. S. 13 exceeded in yield of grain all open-pollinated varieties, despite the fact that the variety Golden Queen consistently showed much less leaf blight.

Since serious epidemics of leaf blight in the past have been rare in Maryland; and in view of the fact that corn hybrids with good past performance records yielded relatively well in 1942, when leaf blight was very prevalent, continued confidence in these hybrids is justified.

It may be of interest to know that observations by Experiment Station workers in Indiana indicate that some inbreds used in making field corn hybrids show exceptional resistance to leaf blight.

In Maryland, leaf blight diseases became conspicuous by late July. Infection spread so rapidly that by early September more than 50 percent of the leaf area of plants in some fields was killed prematurely.

It appears that corn plants become more susceptible at silking. This year, short-season and medium-season corns, especially when planted early, apparently attained their susceptibility period at a time when environmental conditions were favorable for infection. Lighter infection on long-season corn may have been caused partly by the silking stage coming when the environment was less suitable for infection.

There is a direct correlation between weather conditions for Maryland in the summer of 1942 and the increase in corn diseases. Rainfall at College Park during June, July and August was 71.6 percent above the average rainfall for the 35 years' period, 1898 to 1932. A 150 percent increase in rainfall during October over the 35-year average

favored mold development on corn. The number of days when precipitation was 0.01 inches or more were 76.2 percent in excess of the 50-year average for the same months. There were 38.9 percent more cloudy days during this period than an average for the five previous years. Climatic conditions were about as abnormal in most other sections of Maryland as at College Park.

It may reasonably be expected, from past experience, that leaf blight diseases will not be as serious another year if weather conditions are more nearly normal.

Question: Isn't it a fact that one hybrid will do well and next year it will not do so well? *Answer by Dr. Kemp*: The response in any one year cannot be used as a criterion.

* * *

2:30 P. M. Business Meeting—The Auditing Committee was absent and the report was dispensed with for the time being. The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

For President, Walter Warehime; Vice-President, Willis L. Cissel; Secretary-Treasurer, Howard M. Gross; Farm Bureau Representative, Edwin Warfield, Jr. Nominating Committee: T. E. Zimmerman, H. C. Carroll, A. W. Specht.

Movement to accept the above nominations seconded and carried.

Movement to adjourn the meeting made by A. O. Kuhn, Seconded by H. M. Carroll and carried. Chairman adjourned meeting at 3:00 P.M.

REPORT
OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Maryland State Beekeepers' Association

The 34th annual meeting of the Maryland State Beekeepers' Association was held January 13, 1943, in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.

The meeting was called to order by President Harold L. Kelly of Forest Glen, who in his Annual Address, urged beekeepers to familiarize themselves with the needs of the United States Government and to do all in their power to help supply those needs. He spoke of the tremendous demand for honey as a partial substitute for sugar, and the responsibility beekeepers have in making new and possibly permanent users of honey.

Dr. E. N. Cory, State Entomologist, discussed the problems of the beekeepers during the war period 1917-18, and the period immediately following. He noted two outstanding differences between that period and this; first that we now operate under price ceilings, whereas before beemen sold under a competitive system; and, second, that during this war, because of the scarcity of seeds, our industry is being called upon for a great pollenizing job.

L. C. Karns of the Baltimore Farm Credit Corporation spoke at this time and outlined the possibilities open to beekeepers for credit in expanding their holdings.

Harold J. Clay of the U. S. D. A. explained the Government goals for bee culture which call for a tremendous pollenizing job to be done by the nation's bees; an increase of at least 50 percent in honey production, and an absolute maximum of beeswax production.

A. D. Hiett of the G. B. Lewis Co., representing the supply manufacturers, explained the many difficulties being encountered by these firms due to shortages of metal and the great increase being made by commercial beekeepers and the demands for equipment by beginners. He indicated that his company had found it necessary to refuse all new accounts if old customers were to get even a percentage of their orders filled.

Herbert Smith and L. B. Shearman, Maryland's largest buyers and bottlers of honey, told of their difficulties in purchasing honey in quantity, and of their troubles in determining their price ceilings.

At this point Dr. E. N. Cory, who had previously judged the many entries of the Maryland Sweepstakes, and annual competitive exhibit, announced the winners and delivered the prize checks.

It was decided to postpone the election of officers for 1942 until the spring meeting, to be held early in March.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 P.M.

GEORGE J. ABRAMS
Secretary-Treasurer

REPORT

OF THE

Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

Baltimore, Md.

In the absence of President H. J. W. Rayner, the twenty-fourth annual session was called to order by Vice-President, Clay Whiteford.

Dr. C. H. Mahoney opened the discussion on the topic "What Can be Grown in the Place of Vine Crops for Which No Chemical Nitrogen Can be Used in 1943"? He stated that because of war needs the agricultural needs for chemical nitrogen can be met only in part and that the WPB considered the vine crops as non-essential.

J. E. Andrews, Hurlock, stated that tomatoes could not be used as a substitute because the canners would not be able to handle the crop. He indicated further that normally there were 3,000 to 4,000 acres devoted to vine crops within a radius of five to six miles of Hurlock.

Williams, Salisbury, noted that tomatoes do not succeed well on sandy soils. If vine crops were allowed, the same land could also produce a crop of snap beans.

County Agent, Stanley Day, Annapolis, stated that vine crops represented a 12 percent crop acreage in Anne Arundel County and that the elimination of these crops would seriously upset the normal agricultural setup. In this county the vine crops would make no appreciable strain on transportation facilities since the crop is marketed locally. If a substitution had to be made, the logical crop to grow would be sweet potatoes.

County Agent C. Z. Keller was afraid that if the vine crop growers switched to tomatoes and beans it would demoralize the market for these crops.

V. R. Boswell stated that the reason for cutting the vine crops was lack of nitrogen. The per capita food requirements of soldiers is three times that of office workers and most of the canned foods will be needed for the armed forces. Dr. Boswell pointed out that because canned

foods for civilian consumers would be greatly curtailed, there would be a much larger potential market for fresh vegetables, so that growers should not be too greatly perturbed because of insufficient canning capacity to absorb the suggested substitute crops. There should be considerable demand for tomatoes and other vegetables for home canning.

Dr. Mahoney raised the question as to whether the growers might not well make a demand for more nitrogen for vine crops.

A motion was made and carried that a committee with J. E. Andrews as chairman, and C. H. Mahoney as secretary, be formed to present the views of the growers to the board which allocates fertilizers.

TOMATOES ON LIGHT SOILS

The next topic for discussion, "Can Tomatoes be Grown on Light Soils with the Fertilizer Ratios Now Available?" was introduced by Dr. C. H. Mahoney, who stated that a new order to allow 4 percent nitrogen for tomatoes had been issued. The nitrogen allowed to the individual grower would depend upon the percentage used last year.

In the general discussion which followed, one grower asked why nitrogen had been allowed for pickles, but not for slicing cucumbers. Dr. Boswell stated that the army and navy had found that pickles were necessary, particularly in warm climates to keep up the appetites of the men in the armed forces.

PACKAGE SITUATION

Dr. L. C. Carey discussed the subject, "What is the Package Situation for 1943?" He stated that the manufacturing convention had come to the conclusion that there were too many types of packages, and recommended elimination of more than 200 kinds, particularly since they represented a small percentage of the containers used.

A movement was initiated to salvage and re-use a large part of the used containers. The labor situation was such that manufacturers were not building up the inventories needed. It was necessary to adjust ceiling prices on package material to allow them to be manufactured. Packages were probably adequate for priority crops.

A grower expressed the fear that produce shipped in used containers would be penalized on the markets. A national educational program was needed to bring about acceptance of products on their merits rather than on the appearance of the package.

TRUCK CROP GOALS

Dr. F. B. Bomberger briefly outlined the 1943 production goals for truck crops. In answer to the question, "Will tires and gas be allowed for marketing vine crops?" suggested that a committee was needed to bring all such matters to the attention of government boards.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

In discussing the 1943 insecticide and fungicide situation for truck crops, Dr. E. N. Cory said that the rotenone situation would be made known by directive on January 15th. He thought one-half of one percent would be available for peas, beans, and possibly for some crucifers. Additional supplies were promised from South America, but he was not too optimistic regarding this source. Only two and one-half million pounds, as compared with the normal output of eight million, would be available, and the supply must be used carefully. The lead arsenate supply was about the same as for 1941, and there were no restrictions on its use for vegetables. Ample supplies of copper sulfate were available. Cryolite can be substituted to some extent for arsenates for bean beetle, if used at the right time.

Pyrethrum apparently will be available only for the armed forces, but it may possibly be in greater supply. The mercurials are in about normal supply.

AFTERNOON JOINT SESSION

The afternoon session was a joint meeting with the Horticultural Council at which F. Ridgely Todd acted as Chairman. There was a lively discussion of the following program topics:

(1) The 1943 Fertilizer Situation: What it Means to Growers and Their Production Practices; (2) The Drastic Curtailment of Vine Crop Production in 1943. What Can Growers Do to Meet the Situation? (3) The Package Situation; (4) The Truck and Farm Machinery Situation; (5) The War-Man-Power Unit of Production for Vegetables and Fruit.

The following resolutions were passed:

Growers of so-called non-essential crops will cooperate with the government's request to shift to essential crops. Such shifts must be made with full recognition of the market situation. Tomato canning houses do not have the labor or the facilities for handling large increases in tomato production, soybean crushing facilities are inadequate to take care of the 1942 crop, and other outlets are equally handicapped in handling increases.

Growers of non-essential crops can go only so far in shifting to essential crops without causing serious losses because of inadequate marketing facilities. It must be recognized that the production of some "non-essential" crops is necessary to the most efficient management of farms and to the best use of labor. Without them there would be gaps in the planting and harvesting operations that could not be effectively filled. Growers are forced by circumstances to produce a considerable quantity of the "non-essential" crops. In light of this situation, the drastic reduction in the nitrogen content of the fertilizers and the forced shift to organic nitrogen rather than chemical nitrogen means

added inefficiencies on these farms. The land and labor will produce less food than they normally would. It is requested that every effort be made by those in authority to grant these growers fertilizers that will allow their operation to produce food effectively.

Furthermore, the conditions outlined above should be recognized by selective service boards in considering the deferment of farm labor. If growers of non-essential crops have shown reasonable cooperation with the government's request in light of the market situation, they should not be penalized by the removal of their already inadequate labor supplies.

We are in agreement with the anti-inflation policy of the government, yet the major factor in vegetable production is labor and, not knowing how much these labor costs may increase, it is most important that the administration bear this fact in mind. Otherwise, with the various types of control measures being put in the path of production of these crops, they may easily discourage the needed additional acreages of vegetables. A good price is essential to encourage this production, therefore, the public can well expect to pay higher prices for their produce.

FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

J. A. Cohill represented the fruit growers in a short address on the important problems needing attention for growing and marketing the fruit crop of 1943.

(1) Number one problem was that of the labor supply and the fruit growers favored use of all sources of labor, including women and school children, particularly for the fruit thinning and fruit harvesting. The fruit growers were anxious to cooperate with Dr. DeVault and his committee, as well as the U. S. Employment Service, to help solve the problem.

(2) Fruit growers consider the 35 mile speed limit as too low for efficient use of trucks in hauling fruit to market, both from the standpoint of operation of the truck and the movement of perishable food to market.

(3) Fruit growers favor the use of new containers for packing fruit, as used containers mitigate against the sale and consumption of such products. Every effort should be made to provide new containers, if possible.

(4) Fruit growers have had some trouble in obtaining gasoline for operation of trucks in hauling fruit and would like a more efficient and liberal treatment of requests for gasoline.

(5) Fruit growers would like to see a solution of the problem of inspecting carloads of fruit that now are adding to the cost of inspection, due to over-loading of cars.

The officers of the Maryland Vegetable Growers' Association for the 1943 year are as follows:

OFFICERS ELECTED

President—H. Clay Whiteford, Whiteford, Maryland.

Vice-President—J. E. Andrews, Hurlock, Maryland.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. R. Ballard, College Park, Maryland.

Director for Farm Bureau—George H. Stratmann, Sparrows Point, Maryland.

Delegate to Farm Bureau—Egbert Hawkins, Harmons, Maryland.

George H. Stratmann, Chairman of the auditing committee reported the Treasurer's books to be in order and showed a balance of $69.24 as of December 31, 1943.

The Potato and Vegetable Show was not quite as large as in 1942, but on the whole made a satisfactory showing. The following awards were made:

GROUP I. Certified

Class I—Irish Cobbler

Name	*Address*	*Amount*
1. J. W. Aydelotte,	Salisbury, Md.	$4.00
2. Willard T. Pilchard,	Pocomoke, Md.	3.00

Class II—Sequoia

1. Robert Miller,	Accident, Md.	4.00
2. Robert V. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md.	3.00
3. Wm. F. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md.	2.00
4. Wm. P. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md.	1.50

Class III—Any Variety

1. Robert Miller,	Accident, Md. (Early Maine)	4.00
2. Wm. P. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md. (Sebago)	3.00

Class IV—Sweet Potatoes

1. Carl H. Smith,	Salisbury, Md.	4.00
2. Robert L. Williams,	Salisbury, Md.	3.00
3. Edgar L. Williams,	Salisbury, Md.	2.00
4. Robert T. Williams,	Spring Hill Road, Salisbury, Md.	1.50
5. J. W. Aydelotte,	Salisbury, Md.	1.00
6. Rayner Brothers,	Salisbury, Md.	1.00

GROUP II. Commercial

Class V—Irish Cobbler

1. Robert V. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md.	4.00
2. Wm. P. DeBerry,	Oakland, Md.	3.00
3. S. Seymour Smith, (Balto. Co.)	Long Green, Md.	2.00

Name	Address	Amount
4. Nina Lohr, R. R. #2, Box 219, Oakland, Md.		1.50
5. Jacob H. Burtner, Boonsboro, Md.		1.00
6. Wm. F. DeBerry, Oakland, Md.		1.00

Class VI—Sequoia

1. R. W. Burtner, Sharpsburg, Md.		4.00
2. Howard Burtner, Sharpsburg, Md.		3.00
3. Jessie Parker, Salisbury, Md.		2.00

Class VII—Smooth Rural

1. Robert Miller, Accident, Md.		4.00
2. Lloyd Miller, Accident, Md.		3.00
3. Wm. P. DeBerry, Oakland, Md.		2.00
4. Robert V. DeBerry, Oakland, Md.		1.50
5. Carl Lohr, R. R. #2, Box 219, Oakland, Md.		1.00
6. Mrs. Wm. P. DeBerry, Oakland, Md.		1.00

Class VIII—Russet Rural

1. Howard Burtner, Keedysville, Md.		4.00
2. Clark Crawford, Keedysville, Md.		3.00

Class IX—Dakota Red

1. Levin F. Evans, Hebron, Md.		4.00
2. Clark Crawford, Keedysville, Md.		3.00

Class X—Any Variety

1. Wm. P. DeBerry, Oakland, Md. (Misba)		4.00
2. Anna DeBerry, Oakland, Md. (Sebago)		3.00
3. S. Seymour Smith, (Balto. County) Long Green, Md.		2.00
4. W. Benson DeBerry, Oakland, Md. (Warba)		1.50
5. Carl Lohr, R. R. #2, Box 219, (Pontiac) Oakland, Md.		1.00
6. Leo Krehunbul, Oakland, Md. (Earlaine #2)		1.00

Class XI—Maryland Golden Sweets

1. Carl H. Smith, Sr., Salisbury, Md.		4.00
2. Joseph H. Parker, Salisbury, Md. R. R. #4,		3.00
3. Jack W. Rayner, Salisbury, Md.		2.00
4. Rayner Brothers, Salisbury, Md.		1.50
5. Robert L. Williams, R. R. #2, Salisbury, Md.		1.00
6. Edgar L. Williams, Salisbury, Md.		1.00

Class XII—Sweet Potatoes—Any Variety

1. Joseph H. Parker, R. R. #4, Salisbury, Md. (Big Stem)		4.00
2. Calvin Humphrey, R. R. #2, Salisbury, Md. (Big Stem)		3.00
3. Carl H. Smith, Sr., Salisbury, Md. (Southern Queen)		2.00

GROUP III—Early Varieties

Class XIII—Early Varieties

1. Edwin Burtner, Keedysville, Md. (Irish Cobbler)		4.00
2. George Samuel Burtner, Boonsboro, Md. (Irish Cobbler)		3.00
3. Roger Burtner, Keedysville, Md. (Early Ohio)		2.00

Name	Address	Amount
Class XIV—Medium Late Varieties		
1. Grafton Remsberg,	Keedysville, Md. (Katahdin)	4.00
2. Edwin Burtner,	Keedysville, Md. (Katahdin)	3.00
3. Roger Burtner,	Keedysville, Md. (Green Mountain)	2.00
Class XV—Late Varieties		
1. Robert Miller,	Accident, Md. (Early Maine)	4.00
2. Roger Burtner,	Keedysville, Md. (Dakota Red)	3.00
3. Grafton Remsburg,	Keedysville, Md. (Smooth Rural)	2.00
4. Edwin Burtner,	Keedysville, Md. (Dakota Red)	1.50

GROUP IV

Class XVI—Early Varieties		
1. Eddie Chelton,	Ednor, Md. (Irish Cobbler)	4.00
2. Harold Remsberg,	Keedysville, Md. (Early Ohio)	3.00
3. Walden Burtner,	Boonsboro, Md. (Irish Cobbler)	2.00
Class XVII—Medium Late Varieties		
1. Harold Remsberg,	Keedysville, Md. (Katahdin)	4.00
Class XVIII—Late Varieties		
1. Robert Miller,	Accident, Md. (Smooth Rurals)	4.00
2. Eddie Chelton,	Ednor, Md. (Dakota Red)	3.00

GROUP V

Class XIX—Sweet Potatoes		
1. Carl H. Smith, Jr.,	Salisbury, Md. (Md. Golden)	4.00
2. Calvin Humphrey, R. R. #2,	Salisbury, Md. (Red Puerto Rico)	3.00
3. Walden Burtner,	Boonsboro, Md. (Southern Queen)	2.00
4. Roger Burtner,	Keedysville, Md. (Southern Queen)	1.50
Class XX—Cabbage—Flathead		
1. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	4.00
Class XXI—Cabbage—Ballhead		
1. Leroy Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	4.00
Class XXII—Onions, yellow.		
1. O. W. Burtner,	Keedysville, Md.	4.00
2. Jacob H. Burtner,	Boonsboro, Md.	3.00
3. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00
Class XXIII—Carrots, any Variety		
1. Jacob H. Burtner,	Boonsboro, Md.	4.00
2. Elmer Koppelman,	Raspeburg, Md.	3.00
3. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00
Class XXIV—Parsnips		
1. Elmer Koppelman,	Raspeburg, Md.	4.00

Name	*Address*	*Amount*
2. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	3.00
3. Leroy Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00

Class XXV—Turnips

1. Elmer Koppelman,	Raspeburg, Md.	4.00
3. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00
3. Leroy Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00

Class XXVI—Hubbard Squash

1. Howard Burtner,	Keedysville, Md.	4.00
2. Clark Crawford,	Keedysville, Md.	3.00
3. R. W. Burtner,	Sharpsburg, Md.	2.00

Class XXVII—Mushrooms

1. Henry Clay Mushroom Company,	Whiteford, Md.	4.00

SPECIAL CLASS

1. Clark Crawford,	Keedysville, Md. (Winter Radish)	4.00

REPORT

OF THE

Maryland Stockmen's Association

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

January 13, 1943

Baltimore, Maryland

Richard C. Riggs, President, opened the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Stockmen's Association in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

RICHARD C. RIGGS

We are gathering together at a time when American farmers are meeting one of the greatest challenges that they have ever been asked to face.

In spite of the shortages of labor, transportation, machinery, feed and others that we may have not yet fully felt, we feel sure the American farmer and livestock man will continue during 1943 to do his share toward winning the war.

In many ways, 1942 was not an easy year for the Maryland stockman, but it still was a good one. Great progress has been made. The many public sales held throughout the state during the year have had high averages. The quality of animals offered at these sales and exhibited at our breeding animal and fat stock shows has improved over that of former years. In spite of existing ceilings, livestock prices have been good. In every breed association of the state the membership has increased, indicating a growing interest in high quality animals among Maryland farmers.

During the year, the membership of the Maryland Stockmen's Association grew about 150%. I think that our secretary, James B. Outhouse deserves a lot of credit for his excellent work in editing a bigger and better News Letter during the year.

The Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Association had 81 paid-up members for 1942; the Maryland Hereford Breeders' Association, 32; the Southern Maryland Horse Breeders' Association, 42; the Percheron Association of Frederick County, 40; and the Maryland Swine Breeders' Association, 23. In each case this showed an increase over the year 1941.

Among the auction sales held during the year was that of Mr. E. C. Wareheim's Manor Farms, Monkton, Maryland. Percheron horses and

Berkshire hogs were sold at this sale. The third Bred Sow Consignment Sale of the Maryland Swine Breeders' Association took place at Timonium on January 26th. 53 head of swine averaged $72.62.

On March 9th at the Frederick County Percheron Sale 33 head were sold at an average of about $230.00. The Maryland Hereford Breeders' Association held their second annual sale at Frederick, April 16th with a $394 average for 54 head. On May 4th the Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association had a $532 average, 40 head being sold. In the Hereford Sale the highest selling animal was a heifer that sold for $1,050 and the top of the Angus sale, also a heifer, brought $3,750.

On May 18th at Pearson, Maryland, there was a complete dispersion of the Polled Hereford herd at Susquehanna Farms. McGuire Mattingly, a former president of the Maryland Stockmen's Association, was manager of this farm. The sale was made necessary by government acquisition of the property. It was a good sale, although held under very difficult conditions.

On October 12 the Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Association had its second sale of the year. In this sale 56 animals were sold with the average price of $482.

Although several of the regular livestock shows were cancelled this year, most of the fairs and shows carried on. The Maryland State Fair at Timonium was again one of the greatest livestock events in the East. The quality of animals exhibited was excellent. Noteworthy at Timonium this year was the great success that a number of Maryland breeders had in their classes.

The Southern Maryland Horse Breeders' Association had a fall show for both draft and light horses on October 3 and 4.

In the middle of October the Baltimore Livestock Show was held at the Union Stock Yards in Baltimore. This year the grand champion steer, a Hereford, was exhibited by Tyler Brothers of Aldie, Virginia. The Tylers had the champion steer at the 1941 show also. The champion steer sold for $50 per cwt.

The champion fat barrow, the carload and pen of barrows, all Chester Whites, were exhibited by Maple Hedge Farms of Kelton, Pennsylvania. The champion barrow sold for $37 per cwt. In the fat lamb division at the Baltimore Livestock Show, the champion lamb and the champion pen of lambs were Southdowns, shown by Bob Neel from North Tazewell, Virginia. The champion lamb brought $50 per cwt.

The champion carload of fat steers were exhibited by M. E. Knouse, Arendtsville, Pennslyvania; the champion pen of five by James W. Barrow of Forest Hill, Maryland; and the champion load of feeders by Harry C. Stuart of Elk Garden, Virginia. These groups were all Herefords.

In spite of ceiling prices, all of the cattle sold in the auction after the show averaged better than $17 per cwt. The swine averaged about $17 and the comparatively small number of lambs present brought an average of about $30 per cwt.

North Carolina State College won the collegiate livestock judging ocntest and the Frederick County team took first place in the 4-H Club judging contest.

In 1943, we hope that we will be able to carry on this good work that has been so well started in past years.

A WARTIME ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAM WITH SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS TO MARYLAND STOCKMEN

F. H. LEINBACH, Head of Department of Animal Husbandry
University of Maryland

In 1943, livestock producers are being asked to produce the greatest volume of meat ever to be processed in this country in a single year. This is needed to feed the largest army we have ever assembled, to provide for civilian needs and to take care of lend-lease obligations. In spite of a record production during the past year, there just was not sufficient volume of meat produced in this country to take care of all our demands. That the government of this country will soon find it necessary to ration meat in much the same manner as sugar and coffee have been rationed, is generally conceded.

The average U. S. Soldier is a heavy meat eater. According to figures released recently by the Quartermaster's Corps, he consumes in a year more than double the amount of meat and meat products that he had consumed as a civilian. Put with this the additional requirements for lend-lease and the amount of meat needed to feed the people of lands we occupy in fighting this war and we readily see the enormity of the job we have.

Feed May be Insufficient

Although it is generally known that our feed production the past season was unusually high, it is not generally known that this increased feed production will probably be insufficient to fully take care of the increased livestock numbers we now have. Furthermore, crop conditions were most favorable—a condition which may not be repeated generally over this country during the coming growing season.

In view of the above circumstances it seems logical to place greater emphasis on more efficient meat production during 1943 as a method of reaching our goals, rather than to encourage greatly increasing breeding herds to achieve this same end.

There has been formed recently what is known as the Inter-Association Committee. Members have been chosen for this committee from the

American Veterinary Association; the United States Livestock Sanitary Association, the Poultry Science Association, the American Dairy Science Association and the American Society of Animal Production. Members of these associations have been appointed to separate committees dealing with each class of livestock, including poultry. The separate committees will assemble material on nutrition, management, housing, breeding, disease control and sanitation, and present it to producers in simple, understandable language through the medium of farm journals, newspapers, etc., in an effort to step up livestock production by elimination of the avoidable losses of production. I believe this is a desirable approach and it indicates the feeling of men who are working in close contact with livestock producers that further increases in production must come largely as a result of adoption of more efficient methods.

I do not believe that we have meat producing animals on all the Maryland farms which should have them. We have, however, many less farms producing no meat animals today than a year ago, and there will be still less a year from now. The reasons for this are favorable livestock prices and shortages of labor to carry on the previous type of farming operations practiced on these same farms.

Price Stimulus

Without question, the greatest stimulus to increased production is the price factor. We have brood sows and a pig enterprise on many Maryland farms today that didn't have a hog on the premises 3 years ago. This is because the relationship between the price of grain and the price of hogs is such that an extremely good price can be realized for the grain when it is sold in the form of pork. With the government support of hay prices at $13.25 cwt. at Chicago (about 50 cents more at Baltimore because of the freight differential) guaranteed for 1943 and 1944 we can expect a further big increase in pork production in Maryland and to a lesser extent over the whole country.

But, let us consider for a moment what the effect of such expansion will be. Many inefficient producers will come in. They can make money producing hogs at the present price level even though they use inefficient, costly methods of production. Favorable prices encourage this type of producer, less favorable prices discourage him and he drops out as a producer. So, we have the situation existing whereby when livestock prices are relatively high there is an enormous increase in production because of new producers coming in. Just the reverse holds when prices are relatively low. Then only the more efficient producers will continue in operation—the inefficient producer cannot compete and is forced out of production because of the low prices which exist. If we had ample feed supplies in sight this condition would be less serious. However, with definitely limited feed supplies available to meet our meat production requirements we just cannot tolerate any great amount of inefficient production.

Let me illustrate what I mean. The example cited is quite typical and I'm sorry to say does not involve a fictitious character. A large producer of hogs in this area began his operations when pork prices became favorable and has gone into the hog business on a rather large scale. His brood sow herd is very large. This man is raising an average of about 3½ pigs per sow. Using his system of management it is taking 2 sows to do the work 1 sow ought to do. The important consideration isn't whether or not this man is making a profit on his enterprise—he probably is for he continues to increase his operations. What is of greatest concern is that this man is unwittingly sabotaging essential feed supplies. Moreover, when pork prices do eventually become lower, this man will be forced out of production and the fact that he failed will discourage potentially good producers from entering this field.

Perhaps this is an extreme case. Let me cite another. Utilizing good pasture plus balanced rations 100 head of pigs can be marketed on the same amount of concentrate feed as required by 88 pigs without pasture, but fed balanced rations. How often this saving in feed is lost sight of is attested to by the fact that hundreds of pigs produced in this state are never on pasture from birth to market maturity.

Too Many Pigs Lost

Pig losses from birth to weaning time usually amount to about one-third of the total number of pigs farrowed. Over half this loss is attributed to pigs being laid on by the sow and by chilling. Proper bedding and providing guard rails in every farrowing pen would result in reducing this loss to a minimum. It takes but little more feed to wean off the sow 8 rather than 6 pigs, but the saving in feed by having 6 sows doing the work of 8, taking the state as a whole, would be enormous.

The economic losses caused by internal parasites and filth-borne diseases in pigs are hard to measure. Surveys indicate that hog farms following the McClean County system of management will market about 76 percent of all the pigs farrowed as compared to about 50 percent on farms not following this system. In addition, the parasite-free hogs made their gains at considerably less feed cost.

Maryland's sheep enterprise has been gradually decreasing in numbers and importance over the years. Ask the average producer the reason for this decline and his answer will probably be "dogs." It is true that we have had inadequate enforcement of our dog laws, and that steps should be taken to rectify this condition. By and large, however, inadequate enforcement of our existing dog laws is probably less responsible for our reduction in numbers than our failure to adequately control internal parasitism of sheep. Losses from internal parasites are far less readily seen and measured than dog losses, but often are far more expensive. As a patriotic duty, every sheepman in the state should control this loss by rotation of pastures and periodic drenching of the flock.

By having lambs dropped early and creep feeding them grain it is possible to move the bulk of them to market before summer and heavy parasite infestation occurs. Most of our lambs are late dropped and really have little chance to be profitable.

Cull the Beef Cattle Herds

To the beef cattle producer, I would recommend for 1943 a rigid culling program. We need an increased beef slaughter and while prices are favorable we ought to be getting our herds shaped up in the best possible manner. Those cows that are shy breeders, those that are wrong in type and quality, any of those cows which are no asset to our herds ought to be culled during this year. If these are purebred cows—do not pass them off to some unsuspecting buyer—rather forget these are purebred and consign them where they rightfully belong. Judicious use of the knife wouldn't hurt a bit either. We are not helping our business a bit keeping for sale animals whose chief recommendation is the fact that they are registered. Let's put our house in order now and when conditions are less favorable we'll still have an outlet for all the good surplus animals we can produce.

One of the big advantages of a beef cow is that she can be maintained in summer on good pasture and in winter on silage and hay, or hay supplemented with a small quantity of protein supplement. If we provide sufficient pasturage through the summer months, so that our cows go into the winter in good flesh, they need no supplemental grain feed except under very unusual conditions. Handled in this manner and on farms not over capitalized, the beef cow fits well in this state by any standard of comparison. Far too many producers fail to recognize the fact that the cost of wintering the cow herd and the percentage calf crop raised are the factors which pretty much determine their costs of production. Low cost but adequate winter rations and a high percentage calf crop are essentials for a profitable beef breeding enterprise.

Encourage Grade Herds

Purebred cattle breeders ought to give more encouragement to grade herd production. We do not have too many purebred breeders in the state, but we have, in my estimation, far too few commercial herds. Let's not forget for a minute that the commercial herds are still the backbone of the purebred industry.

To the purebred horse breeders in the state I should like to say that it is my humble opinion that there will always be a market for good horses in this area. With the cost of good purebred horses relatively low it would seem to be an ideal time to raise the standard of excellency of our breeding stock, eliminating those sires and dams which aren't quite meeting our expectations and replacing them with animals which do. It's a grand time to put our business in tip-top order. Let's make 1943 a record year by making maximum utilization of our resources.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION UNDER PRICE CONTROL

ROGER B. CORBETT, Director of Experiment Station,
University of Maryland

Farmers have been accused of being the cause of inflation in the United States. Unfortunately, these accusations have come from persons in high governmental positions and have been echoed and re-echoed by the city press and by radio commentators.

A study of facts from official government agencies does not bear out this condition. The official base period for parity prices is the period 1910-14 inclusive. During these years 34% of the total population in the United States was on farms. During these years, however, the percentage of the national income which went to the farm people was only 12.6%. Thus, slightly more than one-third of the people of America received about one-eighth of the national income.

In all the years since 1920 there has never been a time when the prices of things that farmers sold were in as favorable a relationship to the prices of things that farmers must buy as existed in the base period 1910-14. In 1939 farm prices would have to have been 30% higher than they were to give the farmers the same purchasing power they had in the base period. Certainly, the conditions in the base period cannot be too favorable to the farmers. Government agencies have been so prejudiced as to choose the year 1939 with its depression conditions for agriculture related to the incomes of labor and industrial incomes as the basis for comparison. It is constantly indicated by such a choice that any recovery of agriculture from this adverse position is inflationary.

At the same time, no criticism is made of the tremendous rise in industrial wages. Figures from the Federal Reserve Board of New York, a highly respected official agency, show that urban incomes have risen to more than three times what they were in 1910-14.

It seems inexcusable that government officials, supposedly intelligent city newspaper editors and reporters, and radio commentators would point to the farmers as the cause of inflation, at the same time saying nothing about the great rise in urban wages. Certainly, no other single factor is as great a cause of inflation as is this rise in industrial wages. Certainly, no other single factor so jeopardizes, if not makes impossible, the goal of the O.P.A. Yet the farmers' rise from a losing peasantry condition to a level which would not be tolerated by most other groups, has been labeled as the cause of inflation.

To clinch this argument, official government figures show that the percentage of the urban income which goes for food is the lowest in the last twenty-five years. If wages were not out of line and food prices relatively low, this could not be the case. It is time that everyone attempting to mold American policy recognize and have courage enough

to point out the real cause of inflation and the factor which will make price control virtually impossible.

WARTIME REGULATIONS AND THE FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY

K. F. WARNER, Senior Meat Extension Animal Husbandman
United States Department of Agriculture

The main purpose of wartime food regulations is to divide necessary foods so that they best serve war and civilian needs. We will all approve this aim. We will all be able to comply more happily with the regulations if we remember the reasons for them. When in doubt as to procedure or as to the interpretation of the rules, chart your course by the answers to these two questions: Will it help the armed forces? Will it be fair to other civilians?

Rules and regulations are specific, arbitrary things. People are as varied as the situation in which people find themselves. No rule will achieve its purpose unless people adapt it to their situations and comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

The current restriction order on meat is an example of a regulation that needs highminded interpretation. The larger "quota" slaughterers, who sold more than 2 million pounds of meat in 1942, are restricted to about 70 percent of their 1941 sales to civilians. The other 30 percent, plus any over that, is reserved for the military and lend-lease.

The smaller "non-quota" slaughterers are restricted to 100 percent of their 1941 civilian absorption of meats that are needed overseas. Local butchers, farmers and anyone else who kills and delivers meat is classed as a "non-quota" slaughterer and is subject to this 100 percent restriction.

Families who dress their own meat on the farm can budget their yearly needs, determine how many animals will be necessary to supply them with their quota and plan their butchering accordingly. Special situations that arise should be settled with an eye on the main purpose. Our job is to make more meat available for fighting purposes.

Home Meat Producers Help War Effort

Producers who dress meat for home use contribute to the war. They relieve congestion in the food processing plants and reduce the demand on our transportation systems. If we could remove the food needs of 30 million farmers from the demand on our food industry it would help a lot. If the 28 million additional rural people who live in towns and villages of less than 2,500 population could plan the local production and preservation of much of their food needs, the national food problem would be eased materially. Feeding 58 million people appears an impossible task, but tackled family by family or community by community it is not impractical.

I bring up this idea of increased local food production because that idea is already in the minds of those 58 million rural folks. They foresee food problems. They anticipate situations in which whole groups of foods will be short or missing, not for just a week, but on a duration basis. They will use good old American initiative to protect their dinner table. Some of that initiative will cross with rationing regulations and that is where we need to recall again the purpose of those rules. Let us remember that the aim is to take from us home folks and give to our fighting men.

If what you plan to do about your food will increase food production —Do it.

If it will save food from spoiling—Do it.

If it merely helps you to get yours first—Be careful. Your motive may be more selfish than fair.

If it necessitates your selling controlled meat or other food—Stick to the rules. This is the place where abuse and violation can torpedo the whole effort.

One thing more. If violation of the food regulations becomes a game, if it is thought as smart to bootleg meat, as it was to bootleg gin, most of us will have less to eat both here and overseas. There is a fair share of food for all. Lets make that fair share popular.

THE FEED SITUATION

K. L. Turk, Head of the Dairy Department
University of Maryland

The livestock industry in Maryland is faced with a rather serious feed problem, especially in a shortage of high protein feeds. This situation has been developing since early in November and has grown steadily worse since that time. Because of the large crops of feed grains from the past season it has been very difficult for many people to appreciate our present apparent shortages of certain feeds.

Our supply of grains resulting from the 1942 crop is considerably larger than that from the 1941 crop. The crop of soybeans the past year was almost double the 1941 crop. There is as much flax and cottonseed as usual. Gluten feed, distillers' grains and brewers' grains are presumably in plentiful supply. Under such conditions, we would not expect a shortage of dairy and livestock feeds; yet, feed manufacturers have been experiencing great difficulty in getting certain feeds, especially the high protein oil meals. Why isn't the feed available?

There are several answers, which are as follows:

1. The crushing capacity of the oil mills is too small. The crushing capacity of soybean mills is about 120,000,000 bushels.

2. There is a real shortage of animal by-products—skimmilk, whey, fishmeal, meat scrap, and tankage. As a result, poultry and pig feeders are turning to soybean oil meal and other vegetable proteins to take the place of animal proteins.

3. At the beginning of the feeding season, many buyers, fearing higher prices, rushed to stock up inventories of vegetable oil meals, thereby draining the supply of the old crop and causing a shortage between crops.

4. There has been a much larger demand on available supplies of some ingredients because there are no imports to relieve the situation on either coast. Molasses and coconut oil meal imports of other years have been replaced by other feeds grown in this country.

5. There has been much wider feeding demand with greater consumption of feed. Generally, favorable feed price ratios, especially for hogs, have stimulated heavier feeding. Larger herds of dairy cows and other livestock and larger flocks of chickens are being fed heavier than usual. In general, we have about 10 percent more feed than last year, but about a 15 percent greater feeding demand.

6. Transportation difficulties with slow movement of ingredients have played a part in causing apparent shortages.

Because of the above situation, feed manufacturers have found it difficult to keep up with their orders. One large cooperative in the northeast was over 20,000 tons behind on mixed food orders during the week of December 14, 1942. The three large cooperatives in the northeast—Grange League Federation, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, and Southern States Cooperative, each had about one week's supply of ingredients on hand the same week. Feed output for each of these cooperatives has been running between 17 and 40 percent over last year.

Because of the difficulty in getting soybean oil meal some of these mills have had to close down temporarily at various times during the fall sason.

Added to this problem of ingredient shortages, is the mill machinery problem. With greater output, there is an increased wear and tear on mill equipment with more need for repairs. More grinding facilities are needed to handle greater output of grains.

In order to help alleviate the protein situation, flaxseed mills along the Atlantic Seaboard have been converted to crush soybeans. Cottonseed mills will go into greater production, which will relieve demand to some extent on soybean oil meal. However, most of the cottonseed meal will be consumed in the south and west. Possibly the situation will be eased in the eastern territory during the next two or three months if the mills can handle the large crop of soybeans.

Reduce Protein In Grain Mixtures

Under existing conditions, it appears wise to recommend to our dairy farmers that they reduce to a minimum the protein in the grain mixtures. While it is true that many animals suffer from a lack of protein, we still have a lot of dairymen feeding protein levels that are much higher than necessary. There is little need of anyone feeding more than 20 percent protein in the grain mixture, and usually 16 percent protein is sufficient with mixed hay, if it contains as much as one-third legumes. For alfalfa or soybean hay, 12 to 14 percent protein is high enough. Some feed manufacturers are discontinuing their 24 percent mixed dairy feeds.

If protein feeds get more plentiful, the percentage of protein may be increased later on in the feeding season.

Because of the difficulty in getting individual ingredients, many farmers will have to depend upon a 30 or 32 percent supplemental feed to mix with their home-grown grains. If a farmer has soybeans, they may be used to replace purchased protein concentrates. Whether they should be fed will depend upon the price and the availability of protein concentrates on the market.

Hog and poultry feeders will be affected by the protein shortage even worse than dairymen because they don't consume much hay or pasture. Also, they are faced with a shortage of mineral supplements.

With the existing situation, every livestock farmer should conserve protein supplies so they will do the most good in food production. By conserving available supplies and planning our crop rotations to grow a maximum of feed on our farms, we can all help to solve this national problem and prevent the rationing of protein feeds.

AFTERNOON SESSION

WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary of Horse and Mule Association of America, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

It is fortunate that our nation had a reserve of horses and mules available in the present emergency, for they furnish animal power on farms that is free from most need for transportation. The majority of work animals are raised on or near farms where used, and the fuel they use—hay, pasture and grain—is, or can be, raised where needed. Such animals as are shipped in are spread over months, thereby easing loads on railways and trucks. Work horses and mules furnish all the power on ¾ of our farms, and part of it on the other ¼. Without them, we could not do what we are doing in providing needed war materials for fighting forces or civilians.

Horses and mules are produced as an incident to farm operations. Mares used as part of the work stock, raise replacements, and if good judgment is used in selecting sires, each generation is an improvement

on the preceding. Replacements enough should be raised to permit the less desirable older animals to be sold at 5 or 6 years of age.

Elimination of internal parasites, should be a "must" with every horseman. Local veterinarians can treat the animals for bots, and give instructions for the use of phenothiazine which cleans out strongyles. There is no profit in trying to get horses in shape when heavily infested with internal parasites. Members of the Horse and Mule Association of America receive complete instructions on internal parasites and procedure for their removal.

Use Pastures and Hay

Production of colts and maintenance of work stock should utilize pastures and hays to the maximum: grain is not needed for young, growing work stock if care is taken to provide a succession of good green pastures practically the year round. Winter wheat, rye and barley, or a mixture of the three, should be planted in August or September to furnish late fall, winter, and early spring pasture. Sudan grass should be planted in late May or early June to furnish good green feed in late July or August, when pastures often are burned brown, and good mixed legume and grass pastures, especially bluegrass, should be available the rest of the year.

Grass is only as good as the land it grows on. Use enough lime to make possible the growth of legumes in pastures and superphosphate to make them grow, and use pastures to the utmost. Even work stock should be out on pasture nights, holidays, Sundays and rainy days; for the pasture supplements their grain and hay, reduces the amount of these needed and keeps work animals sounder and in better shape and at less cost.

Salt should be available to horses and mules at all times. With plenty of salt, and water every hour in extremely hot weather, over-heating will not occur.

Raise the kind of work stock you like, rear them well but economically, use good sires, and sell your older animals regularly by the time they are 5 or 6, keep no more animals than you need to do your work, have them well broken and ready to sell when someone wants to buy, and you will never go wrong on good work stock.

Pleasure horses are down in demand and price now, but will come back after the war. They always have, and will, for man's love for race horses and riding horses is deep and will not pass away.

It does not pay, and never has paid, to keep mares simply to raise colts for sale; but it does pay to keep mares as part of work stock and raise replacements that are needed, to permit sale of older animals before they are 7 years of age.

WHAT IS AN ESSENTIAL FARM IN MARYLAND

W. C. HOLLEY, Farm Labor Division Office of Agricultural War Relations
United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Holley gave figures which were to be recommended to the Selective Service Boards as a basis for determining deferment of farm labor. This was followed by an interesting discussion.

OUTLINE OF A MARYLAND STATE DOG LAW

E. LEE LECOMPTE, State Game Warden, Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. LeCompte outlined a dog law which he had proposed for consideration by the Maryland Legislature. This law would make the State Game Department responsible for enforcement of such a law and the collection of dog taxes.

BUSINESS MEETING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

JAMES B. OUTHOUSE

January 13, 1943

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Maryland Stockmen's Association was held on January 7, 1942, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland. Officers elected for 1942 at the Business Meeting were: President, Richard C. Riggs, Catonsville; Vice-President, Joseph W. Shirley, Jr., Reisterstown; Secretary-Treasurer, James B. Outhouse, College Park. Members elected to the Executive Committee were: W. Alan McGregor, Worton; Guy E. Harmon, Queenstown; Richard C. Riggs, Catonsville; Wells E. Hunt, Baltimore, and Dan E. Wight, Frederick. Director to the Maryland Farm Bureau Inc., Henry R. Shoemaker, Frederick; Delegate to the Annual Meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau Inc., John E. Muncaster, Derwood; Delegate to the Maryland Agricultural Society, William J. Hines, Brinklow.

The business meeting was followed by an interesting program of speakers and a copy of all speeches was included in the Annual Report of the Association which was published by the Maryland Agricultural Society and mailed to all members on July 23, 1942.

The Board of Directors of the Association met on February 20, 1942, at the Longfellow Hotel, Baltimore, and discussed ways and means of improving the Association. The objectives adopted at this meeting were outlined in the June issue of the Maryland Stockmen's News Letter. A committee was appointed by the Board of Directors to discuss further methods of improvement with a representative of the Maryland State Fair Board. As a result of this meeting the Association has been sponsoring a monthly column in the *Maryland Farmer*, entitled "Maryland Livestock News."

The News Letter was enlarged and six monthly copies were mailed to about 1,000 farmers and breeders in the state. There has been a good

response to the "Wanted and For Sale" column which the News Letter offers, and many breeders have reported the sale of breeding stock through this service.

Membership in the Association has increased from 110 in 1941 to 255 in 1942. This is the highest membership the Association has had in recent years. An attempt will be made to increase the membership still further. Members are urged to send the Secretary the name of anyone interested in becoming a member of the Association.

The Secretary wishes to thank all who have contributed to the success of the News Letter and the increase in membership. Much of the credit for preparing and mimeographing the News Letter should go to Miss Janet Lingle and Mrs. Nan Ross of the Animal Husbandry Stenographic staff.

The Financial Report is as follows:

Balance on hand January 7, 1942		$195.87
Receipts:		
255 memberships @ $1.00 each	255.00	
65-1942 Banquet tickets @ $1.50 each	97.50	
		$548.37
Expenses:		
1942 Banquet expenses	$135.85	
Stamps	97.50	
Envelopes	16.70	
Dues in Maryland Farm Bureau Inc.	20.00	
Stationery	14.00	
Miscellaneous expense	4.85	
Mimeograph paper and stencils	43.00	
Stenographic help	10.60	
1943 Banquet	7.50	
		$350.00
Balance on hand January 13, 1943		$198.37

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE MARYLAND STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The following Constitution and By-Laws were prepared by W. Alan McGregor, approved by the Board of Directors, and adopted by the Association at the annual meeting on January 13, 1943.

(1) The name of this Association shall be THE MARYLAND STOCKMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

(2) The particular business and objects of the Association shall be to promote and represent the livestock industry of Maryland in in such a way as to encourage and promote:

(a) The bringing together in a common cause, the purebred breeder and the commercial interests for their mutual advantage.

(b) The use of better purebred sires for the general improvement of all livestock within Maryland.

(c) The dissemination of information and news, through news letters and the agricultural press, of general interest to the livestock industry of Maryland.

(d) The maintenance of close cooperation with the University of Maryland, the Maryland State Fair Board and all other ininterests whose business it is to encourage a better Maryland Agriculture.

(f) Any other acts, which, in the judgment of this Association, will promote the best interests of livestock in this State.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERSHIP

Any person interested in the breeding, feeding or promotion of livestock of any kind, may become a member by paying of annual dues. The membership fee shall be one dollar ($1.00) per year, payable in advance. All annual dues become due and payable on the first day of January in each calendar year. Corporations and partnerships may hold membership.

ARTICLE II

GOVERNMENT

The affairs of the Association shall be under the control of a Board of Directors. This Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer, together with five Directors. The President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and Directors shall be elected by a majority of the vote of the membership present at each annual meeting. This Board of Directors shall manage the affairs of the Association subject to the provisions of the by-laws.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors shall elect an Executive Committee of three members from the Board. The President, Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

An annual meeting of the members shall be held each year at a time and place decided by the Board.

ARTICLE IV

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Board of Directors, of which a majority shall constitute a quorum, shall hold their meetings at the call of the President. The Directors, may, at their discretion, authorize the Executive Committee to carry on all business of the Association until the next Directors meeting.

The President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer and Directors shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting and shall take office upon their election.

ARTICLE V

SPECIAL MEETINGS

A special meeting of the Board of Directors can be called by written request of a majority of the Board. A special meeting of the members can be called by written request by a majority of the membership.

ARTICLE VI

PRESIDENT

The President shall preside at all meetings of the members, meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, maintain a general oversight of the affairs of the Association, report to the meetings of the membership and perform the duties which usually and generally pertain to the office of President.

VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice President shall, in the absence of the President, preside at the meetings of the membership, Directors, or Executive Committee.

The Vice President shall succeed to the office of President in case of death, resignation or inability of the President to serve.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep exact minutes of all meetings and shall keep on file every resolution passed. He shall issue notices of meetings and shall execute all orders of the Board pertaining to his office.

He shall be custodian of the cash funds of the Association. He shall prepare a monthly news letter which will give news and information of interest and value to the members. This news letter shall carry a "Wanted and For Sale" column in which any paid-up member is entitled to advevrtise.

ARTICLE VII

DEBTS

No officer or member shall contract debts in the name of the Association. All transactions shall be for cash.

ARTICLE VIII

VACANCIES

When any office or directorship may become vacant, it shall be filled by the Board of Directors. Such appointee shall hold office only until the next annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Board may appoint special committees at any time.

ARTICLE X

The Board of Directors shall have the power, at any regular or special meeting of the Board, to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the Association not in conflict with these by-laws.

ARTICLE XI

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The order of business in the annual meetings of this Association shall be as follows:

1. Meeting called to order by the President
2. Reading and approval of minutes of preceding meeting
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer
4. Report of committees and other reports
5. Election of President
6. Election of Vice-President
7. Election of Secretary-Treasurer
8. Election of Directors
9. Unfinished business
10. New business

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY

WHEREAS: The Selective Service System has forwarded to the local draft boards a deferment guide which lists the activities considered by United States Department of Agriculture to be essential to the war and gives various credit points to certain types of farm work and lists 16 units as making a worker eligible for deferment;

and WHEREAS: the handling of 16 milk cows entitles a worker to 16 units while a worker would have to care for 320 steers in a feed lot to get the same units, or a beef cow herd of 192 producing cows to get the same units, or 320 hogs to get the same units, or himself handle 80 acres of corn to get the same units, or 224 acres of wheat or barley to get the same units;

and WHEREAS: no points are given for blacksmith work done by home workers or for the production of purebred draft horses or for the handling of a draft stallion for public service or the production of purebred livestock of any nature;

now THEREFORE: This Association, The Maryland Stockmen's Association, representing the stockmen in the state, unanimously wishes to go on record as it being their considered opinion, that while an exceptional dairy man could possibly handle 16 cows without milkers, that it is impossible in Maryland for the most capable farm hand to feed and care for 320 steers in the feed lot, 192 producing beef cows, 320 hogs, 80 acres of corn, or 224 acres of wheat or barley and this association respectfully requests the Selective Service System and the United States Department of Agriculture to revise this yardstick for deferment of farm workers. If this yardstick is used or another like it, in the relative values given to this kind of work, this association feels that the beef, pork, and the feed for them and for *dairy cattle*, necessary to the winning of this war, cannot possibly be produced.

It is further resolved that authentic copies of this resolution be sent to Mr. Paul V. McNutt, head of the Manpower Commission, and to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and to Senator Millard E. Tydings.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS ELECTED FOR 1943

President	Richard C. Riggs	Catonsville
Vice-President	Jos. W. Shirley, Jr.	Reisterstown
Secretary-Treasurer	James B. Outhouse	College Park
	Wells E. Hunt	Baltimore
	Guy E. Harmon	Queenstown
	Fred C. Ernst	Clearspring
	Wm. H. Cunningham	Fairplay
	Vere S. Culver	Port Deposit

Director to the Maryland Farm Bureau Inc.—J. Herbert Snyder, Union Bridge

Delegate to the Annual Meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau Inc.—John E. Muncaster, Derwood

Delegate to the Maryland Agricultural Society—W. J. Hines, Brinklow

EVENING SESSION

MERCHANTS CLUB

THE LIVESTOCK PRODUCER AND 1943 WAR PRODUCTION

H. W. PARISIUS, Director of Food Production, United States Department of Agriculture

(Delivered by:—

FRED S. WALLACE, Chief of the Agriculture Adjustment Agency, United States Department of Agriculture)

I have come here to talk to you about the heavy responsibility resting upon the livestock producers of America. You know the vital importance

of food in the strategy of a global war. You know that food is a primary weapon of war, and that in a wartime diet meat is all-important. You know that producing meat is one of the number one jobs of the American farmer. By its past performance, the Nation knows that the livestock industry is ready to help meet the 1943 production goals calling for more meat, as well as increases in other wartime foods.

Let me assure you that these goals have not been set just as a means of meeting production in the normal sense. They are a basic part of the United States' and United Nations' plans for victory over Axis aggressors. They will keep our soldiers well fed, and help keep their morale high. They will help feed the armed forces of our Allies who are fighting side by side with our own soldiers. Some food must go to help the fighting Russians whose heroic struggle is one of the grandest in history. Some food must go to England to help feed her war workers. Too, some of the food from American farms must help ward off starvation of peoples in reoccupied territories until they have a chance to till their own fields again.

This is a point which I think we should all understand fully. If we expect the countries we liberate to pick up guns and carry on the fight at our side, we must make the faith of our cause felt in a tangible way. In a word, I mean food. You can imagine what would happen if the people of a liberated country were to get less food than they did under Axis control. To say the least, it would not make the task of the United Nations any simpler. Food is one of our strongest weapons against the aggressors, and we must make full use of it.

Production Records

For three successive years farmers of the United States have broken all previous production records. That is common knowledge. For 1943, the same farmers have been asked to break production records again but to break them in a different way. They have been asked to produce to the utmost of crops and livestock essential for wartime eating and to cut down on products that have little nutritive value in relation to the resources it takes to produce them. The Government is doing all it can in helping to plan and carry out this type of production, but, in the real sense, the job is the farmer's. To come closer home, it is your job.

To help make this program as complete and united as possible, the agencies represented by the Food Production Administration of the Department and farmers are working together in an unprecedented national farm mobilization campaign. Plans for that campaign got underway late last year. It incorporates, of course, the farm production goals which were presented to each section of the country at Regional Goals Meetings the first part of December.

Shortly after these meetings the President proclaimed yesterday, January 12, as the 1943 Farm Mobilization Day. You undoubtedly

heard or read that proclamation, but there is one sentence from it which I should like to repeat here, since it epitomizes the purpose behind our war crop production. The President said, and I quote: "I should like Farm Mobilization Day to be a symbol of a free America; a symbol of our *unalterable determination to put to full use our agricultural resources,* as well as other resources, *in the achievement of complete victory.*"

While observation of Farm Mobilization Day, which took place throughout the Nation yesterday, varied in different localities, in general, it was a day for farmers of the country to get together locally with Department of Agriculture representatives, with the Extension Service agents, with State officials, with farm organizations, and with others concerned, to discuss ways and means of insuring for 1943 the maximum production of vital foods upon every farm in the country.

Work Plan

To make it easier for each farmer to develop and carry out the most effective plan for his 1943 war production, a farm plan work sheet has been drawn up. County and Community AAA committeemen will work with farmers individually to give them maximum assistance in developing their plans for this year's operations. In addition to the help in sizing up the farm's capacity from the standpoint of essential crop and livestock production, the plan will include information on the credit, materials and other assistance each farmer will need to get his job done.

In a short time the U. S. agricultural stage will be set for full performance on the greatest farm job in history. It will not be an easy one, but if we all cooperate fully with our experience and resources, I know the job will be done. Its success is vital to the entire war program of the United Nations.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that the mobilization of U. S. farm production is a primary and extremely significant part of the allied food strategy. It makes it possible for every farmer to know how he can best enlist his acres in the fight for freedom. It simplifies the problem of the Government in providing assistance to the farmer in carrying out his job. That it is vital to the Nation as a whole goes without saying.

Now for a word about the particular role of you livestock growers. Your task is important beyond all measure. No one has any fears about what you will do. Your record to date is proof that the Nation can expect the fullest support from you. For 1943, you are being asked for even greater achievements under heavy handicaps. The goals for U. S. livestock production, including beef, pork, lamb, and mutton, call for 25.7 billion pounds of meat. This is approximately 17 percent more than was produced in 1942, and is nearly one-third greater than the amount

normally consumed in this country. More than one-fourth of this supply will be taken by military and Lend-Lease requirements.

Big Increase In Pork

The biggest increase will be in pork. Farmers have been called on to make an increase of at least 15 percent in their farrowings this year. The pig crop report which came out late last month is most encouraging, for it looks now that the increase in the spring pig crop will run from 20 to 25 percent over the record crop of 1942. This means that hog raisers are truly "all out" for the farm war production job.

Maryland farmers, for instance, are asked to increase their pig crop to 120 percent of last year's figure. They are asked for more cattle and calves. Specifically, their goal for cattle and calves as of January 1, 1944, is 102 percent of that for January 1 just past. Maryland production holds a significant place because the farms of this state are so close to the large consuming areas.

In order to meet the national goal for beef production, cattle feeding should be continued at a high level in 1943, but considerable adjustment in feeding operations and practices will be needed to utilize feed grains to best advantage and to make adjustments to ceiling prices on beef. Moderate finishing of an even larger number of cattle than in recent years is desirable, both because of the need for adding weight to as many cattle as practicable before they are slaughtered, and because this will contribute to an even distribution of slaughter during the year. According to the January 1 feeding report, farmers have indicated that they are going to make this kind of shift in production.

I want to take a moment or two to make mention of the place of meat in the whole food program. For one thing, the total *supply* is the largest on record and for that, of course, the Nation is indebted to you livestock growers. Further, livestock *production* is the greatest in history. Packers have been handling and will handle more meat than ever before. But the total demand is also the largest on record, and this is the crux of our present meat situation. Our fighting forces need large quantities of our meat—our Allies need large supplies. Military and Lend-Lease requirements now indicate that more than 2 billion pounds will be needed in the first 3 months of 1943. Should the need continue at this rate for the year, the total would approximate 8 billion pounds, a figure between 1 and 2 billion pounds more than was estimated last fall.

On top of that, our civilian population, working harder than ever before and with the highest incomes on record, want to buy more meat than ever before. They would take about 21 billion pounds, if that amount could be made avaliable for our civilians. But we must first assure that our own armed forces, fighting on the battle fronts scattered throughout the world, have the meat they need. Then, we must meet the needs of our Allies. This means, of course, that our civilians will

have to get along on a little less meat than they want. As a matter of fact, with the prospect for a total civilian demand in this country of 21 billion pounds, the actual amount of meat which can be turned into civilian channels will run not much more than 17 billion pounds. This possibility began to manifest itself early last summer and, in a study of the matter, the Foods Requirements Committee decided that the most equitable way of handling the problem would be to institute rationing. Let me add here that we should not look upon rationing as a last resort measure. Rationing is simply a fair means of dividing the available supply among all claimants so that each will get his fair share.

Why Meat Is Not Yet Rationed

If you wonder why we haven't begun to ration meat right away, I might point out that it takes several months to work out the administrative details of rationing for 130 million people, including the printing of ration books for every household and working out the extensive details with the distribution agencies all the way from the packer to the retail grocer. In addition to these difficulties in the rationing of meat, you men can understand the involved problems which arise when you get into the fine points of meat cuts and different kinds of meat.

To supply military and Lend-Lease in the meantime, slaughterers are being limited as to the percentage of their deliveries which can be made for civilian use and the public as a whole is being asked to "Share-the-Meat" by limiting individual consumption.

To meet the prodigious demand, livestock growers face far more than the usual obstacles. The Department of Agriculture knows that and has been making plans and working out programs for assistance. It has pledged its full resources in helping farmers meet the task ahead in 1943. It will use the whole range of facilities available for assistance both in the fields of production and marketing.

In the case of livestock, prices are expected to continue at present high levels with assurance to producers of good returns for their product. Shipments of feeder cattle to the Corn Belt have been quite large during the past fall, and although feeding margins probably will be less favorable than in preceding 2 years—when cattle prices were advancing sharply—production of fed cattle in the 1942-43 season will again be large. The number of catttle on feed in the Corn Belt on January 1 was 8 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest on record. By early November prices of well finished cattle were the highest since 1937, and other slaughter cattle were selling at or above previous highs of 1942. The unusually strong demand, of course, more than offsets any increase in supply. While slaughter supplies have now reached a period for seasonal decline, they are expected to continue large throughout 1943. As to hogs, farmers apparently are feeding them to heavier weights than usual as a result of the exceptionally favorable hog price and corn price ratio. The favorable feeding ratio will be a strong incentive to attainment of the 1943 goal.

Feed Situation

There are two aspects to the feed situation. One of these is the exceptionally large supply on hand, the other is that particular provision will have to be made now to avoid shortage of feeds in succeeding years. Last October, at the start of the marketing year, supplies of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums totaled the largest on record. On the basis of the December Crop Report, they were estimated at 134.3 million tons, or 12 percent larger than the preceding year.

To insure the maintenance of these abundant feed supplies and to provide for further expansion of livestock production, the Secretary of Agriculture last week announced changes in the farm program designed to encourage increased production of corn and barley. Farmers in the commercial corn areas will be encouraged to over-plant their corn allotments provided they have planted their goal of war crops. This proviso as to war crops means that first attention will have to be given such crops as hemp, flax, soybeans, dry beans and peas, and hay and pasture for livestock.

I might add that in connection with this change on corn, loans will be offered on 1943 corn to those producers who meet their war crop goals. In order to stimulate production of corn in the noncommercial area, the 1943 loan rate will be available at the full rate in all parts of the country where farm storage is feasible. As you know, previous loans outside the commercial corn areas were made at 75 percent of the rate that prevailed in the commercial areas.

It is expected that these changes in program will increase 1943 acreage planted to corn by 5 million acres, bringing the total acreage to 100 million acres.

In the case of barley, prices will be supported for the 1943 crops at a level equal to its feeding value in relation to corn. Of course, the barley support program will be available only to those farmers who meet their war crops goals, also.

Feed Grains Are Basic Materials

As Secretary Wickard has pointed out, feed grains are basic raw materials from which our vital livestock products are produced, and that is why we are moving now to be certain that our reserves can be maintained. Of course, we aren't worried about feed supplies for this year since our reserves are the greatest in history. Even next October, when the new marketing year begins, we still will have our record reserves, but from there on the huge number of meat animals which farmers will be feeding will cause an increasing drain on our feed supplies. It is necessary to plan now to forestall any shortage in 1944 or 1945. As you livestock men readily understand, by planting more feeds this year farmers are safeguarding consumers with supplies of meat, milk and eggs two years hence.

Of particular concern to the livestock man is the problem of labor. The Department will do everything it can to ease this shortage. A seven-point program has been developed. This program calls for shifting workers from non-essential to more essential activities and using available labor more efficiently. It contemplates holding essential key workers on the farm through the deferment policy worked out with the Selective Service System, and through the program for retaining necessary workers on essential livestock, dairy and poultry farms. In this connection, the Department emphasizes that by staying on farms and producing food needed in the war program, both farmers and workers will not only perform a patriotic duty, but will make their best contribution to the war.

Another part of the labor program will be the recruiting of farm operators and workers to replace those who will go into the armed services and war industries. In the picture, too, are the transportation and training of workers from surplus areas who can become year-around workers in the more diversified areas, and the transportation of seasonal workers. The training of inexperienced farm workers for farm tasks is planned, along with use of high school youth during summer months and use of volunteer city people.

This may sound very broad and general to you. Undoubtedly, as livestock men who must face your own labor problems first hand, you are wondering just what you should do individually to insure sufficient help in the care of your animals. Of course, you have ideas and plans of your own, but I should like to suggest a few steps which might be of help to you. In making out your farm plan work sheet as part of the farm mobilization campaign, it is important that you show clearly the year-around, seasonal and temporary labor you will need to operate your farm at maximum production in 1943. Another step you can take is to apply to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service for workers as far in advance of the time when you will need workers as possible.

Under-Employed Farm Labor

I would like to mention one other point in connection with farm labor. Many thousands of men on the less efficient farms are eager for a chance to make better use of their time and ability on the more efficient farms as operators, or as year-around hired men. The Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Employment Service are cooperating in the program of recruiting, transporting, and placing these under-employed farmers. So far as feasible, training centers are being set up at State colleges of agriculture and elsewhere to provide short periods of training to those in need of it before they are placed as operators of market producing farms, or as year-around workers.

Of course, labor is not the only problem you will face in carrying out your production this year. Transportation will be a sizable problem and

some of you, if not all, may run into restrictions on machinery. In both of these, that is, regarding transportation and machinery, it will be advisable to keep in close touch with your County War Boards and your County Farm Transportation Committees.

Some of these problems, particularly the labor problem, are going to be tough, but I know you understand thoroughly that we are operating under the extreme duress of war and that every lick of work we do this year in producing vital food will be a lick at the Axis aggressors. I cannot emphasize that point too greatly. True, as you go about your farms, it may be hard to realize how feeding pigs or taking care of cattle is fighting a war, but it is exactly that. This is not a war of battle fronts alone. It is being fought in our factories and on our farms as well. The need for American food is greater than at any other time in our history, and we can expect that increasingly greater demands will be made on the American farmer as the war progresses. This demand will continue not only as long as the war, but will extend into the postwar period.

After-War Demand

I think we need have no fear that our markets will terminate quickly with a sudden end of the war. In the first place, few expect any sudden ending of the conflict. But, as the end does draw near, there will be more and more food required from the great food storehouse of the United States. Before the Allied Nations can strike Germany proper they must make their way through nations now subjugated by Hitler. This means that these liberated people will have to be fed by the United Nations, which means in turn that the food burden on this country will grow heavier and heavier. Even with the termination of the war, this load will not lighten. The liberated countries cannot possibly feed themselves right away. More than that, it may be necessary for this country to provide the necessary supplies of livestock for breeding purposes to help European agriculture get back on its feet.

These factors should not be overlooked. They are not immediate, but they are certain to come. They are certain to be influences in the future programing of agriculture from coast to coast.

In the immediate picture, of course, the national need, and that affects every one of us, is for continued all-out battle to the finish against the Axis. President Roosevelt last week, in his message to Congress on the state of the Nation, advised us that the coming year holds "high promise of better things", but that it will be filled with "violent conflict."

The President reviewed the enormous armament production records of 1942 and emphasized among other things that "the arsenal of democracy is making good." Earlier, in his proclamation of Farm Mobilization Day, he told the country that the "farmers may justly be

proud of the production record of agriculture." The great goal of victory means that this production, whether for the arsenal of democracy or for the granary of democracy, must be kept going full force. There must be no slackening of our effort on any front—military, industrial, or agricultural.

Agriculture has an enormous stake, not only in victory, but also in the peace. The peace we want is based on the Four Freedoms set forth by President Roosevelt: Freedom of speech and religion, freedom from fear and want. In a very vital sense, there can be no freedom from want without the efforts of the farmer.

Farmers have a tremendous task set out for them in 1943, and later. I am sure that every farmer and agricultural worker realizes how much the food we produce this year will hasten victory and help set the pattern of the peace. Immediately, our job is to produce a maximum amount of essential crops and livestock. I cannot emphasize that too much—we must produce essential crops and livestock to the fullest. We must use all our strength and resources to that end. The record that farmers made in 1942 is proof that we can count on a repeat performance in 1943.

REPORT
OF THE
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association

January 13, 1943

The Annual meeting of the members of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., on January 13th, 1943. A very large number of Southern Maryland farmers were present, each county being well represented.

The meeting was opened by C. Carroll Lee, of Annapolis, Md., President of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association. He stated that the Association belongs to the farmers of Southern Maryland, and he wanted them to take an interest in it. That the Association will do all possible for its patrons, but in order to enjoy these benefits, the patron must do all he can for his Association. He called attention to the fact that the reports from farmers in the loose-leaf districts, particularly before the war, all show that these farmers are in a disastrous condition, and if we do not want a similar condition in Southern Maryland we must all support the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association and the State Tobacco Warehouse. He asked the farmers to advise their legislators what their wishes are in regard to retaining the State Tobacco Warehouse.

Mr. Lee then turned the meeting over to George Sachse, manager of the Association, who introduced Charles D. Lewis, Director of the East Central Division of the A. A. A., U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Lewis stated he was not acquainted with the tobacco people of Southern Maryland, which was very complimentary to them in the marketing system of their tobacco. He knows the tobacco growers in other sections of the United States, he said, as they have practically all called on his department at various times due to low tobacco prices which has not been true of Maryland. He stated that the only active tobacco cooperatives in the United States today are the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association and the Burley cooperative in Kentucky, which places the Maryland tobacco farmer in the class of a select few, and the results of our Association's work is shown in the fact that we have not had to call on the Agricultural Department as often as other states. Mr. Lewis complimented the Maryland tobacco growers for having a cooperative that has operated over a period of years.

He said that acreage allotments, which restrict the acreage each farmer can grow, have been in effect in most tobacco growing states since 1933, under which a penalty is charged all growers producing over the allotment. The purpose of this plan is to keep production in line with consumption of the tobacco, so as to help stabilize the price, and he stated that Maryland, fortunately, has not needed such regulation in order to get parity prices for the tobacco.

Mr. Sachse then introduced M. S. Kohlberg, head of the Tobacco Section of the O. P. A.

Mr. Kohlberg stated that a little over a year ago the price of cigarettes was placed under a ceiling so as to hold down the prices to the consumer at a reasonable level. He stated that 1c additional charge on a pack of cigarettes would represent $140,000,000 to the consumer. They found it necessary to put a ceiling price on flue-cured tobacco, which was very hard to do and still be fair to all concerned. He said the average went up from 14.9c per pound in 1939 to 16.4c in 1940, and to 28.1c in 1941. After the market opened the first two or three weeks in 1942 the average jumped to 34c; so action had to be taken, and a ceiling price had to be set. Mr. Kohlberg stated it is impossible to say in advance if a ceiling must be placed on Maryland tobacco, as they must first await developments and watch the trend of the market.

George Sachse, General Manager of the Association then made his annual report. He called attention to the fact that in 1942 the Association established tobacco packing houses in Southern Maryland to assist the farmer in getting his tobacco on the Baltimore market. He stated that the farmer must give serious consideration now to support of the hogshead system so it will be available to him after the war. Mr. Sachse also reported that the farmers' supply stores operated by the Association in 1942 were very well supported, and the large volume of business permitted the Association to get priorities to buy supplies vital to agriculture. He also explained the system of reports required by the government for 1943 fertilizer shipments.

Mr. Sachse then introduced George I. Gardiner, tobacco salesman of the Association.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the Association has been serving its people in Southern Maryland for more than 24 years, and if the people want this service to continue, they will have to support their Association in 1943 by their tobacco shipments. He stated that existence of the loose-leaf marketing system prevented the Association on the Baltimore market from getting the prices of tobacco as high as they should have been in 1942. He called attention to the fact that the Association's average price for tobacco exceeded the average of the loose-leaf markets, but said the price should have been considerably higher, and would have been if the Association had received a larger percentage of tobacco.

Mr. Gardiner said that these were turbulent times, and with all of the other problems the farmer has, there is a tendency to overlook the future; but if the

tobacco growers of this state value their future, they must give some consideration at this time to the support of their Baltimore market; otherwise, when this war is over, Maryland will find itself saddled with a loose-leaf market, which system of tobacco selling has kept the Southern States in the deepest poverty, and will do the same to Maryland unless the farmers take steps to prevent it by selling their tobacco through the Association on the Baltimore market.

After Mr. Gardiner's talk, Dr. E. A. Walker, of the University of Maryland, showed pictures of tobacco bed disease and the steps that can be taken to prevent it. Blue mold disease was stressed, as this has been the cause of the greatest loss of tobacco beds in recent year.

C. C. Lee and J. E. McCue then presented numerous door prizes to those in attendance, which were welcomed, as they consisted of farm supplies, most of which are very scarce at this time. At the conclusion of the awarding of the prizes, the meeting was brought to a close.

Ninth Annual Winter Meeting

of the

Maryland State Poultry Council

Baltimore, Maryland - January 13, 1943

President Harry H. Rieck, Presiding.

President Rieck reviewed some of the principal accomplishments of the Council, particularly referring to enactment of legislation such as the Fresh Egg Law, Pullorum testing appropriations, and other items which had benefitted the poultry industry of Maryland. With the nation in total war, members of the organization face critical problems in food production for war needs, and increasing difficulties may be encountered in securing adequate equipment to insure efficient operations. At present, coal supplies are a critical matter due to strike of anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania and many broiler operators are cancelling chick orders due to lack of coal for brooding, he pointed out. This situation is even further aggravated by the shortage of protein supplements for manufacture of mixed feeds, the supply of which is critical on the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. Only careful planning, increased effort and self denial can hope to bring us through these critical times to final victory, he pointed out.

Appointment of Committees—The president appointed the following committees for this meeting:

Nominating Committee—A. R. Peterson, Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Clarence E. Street.

Resolutions—Mrs. W. W. Hopkins, Dr. M. A. Jull.

Credentials—William Ratcliffe, Vincent Rogers.

Auditing—F. W. Fuller, Dr. R. E. Phillips, Charles S. Williams.

WAR-TIME POULTRY MANAGEMENT FACTORS

By A. E. Tomhave, University of Delaware

A new challenge has been thrown before the poultry industry for 1943. Instead of 4,200,000,000 dozen eggs as the goal last year, the 1943 goal is a 14 percent increase, or an increase of 8 percent over the actual production of

1942. The poultry meat goals are for 4,000,000,000 pounds of chicken and 560,000,000 pounds of turkeys. This increase means 28 percent more chickens and 15 percent more turkeys than the estimated production for 1942.

To succeed in the task assigned, the poultryman will have to do a great many things that he has not done in the past few years. He is going to have to manage his business as he has never managed it before.

For the industry to carry out its assignment in this war and to perform its patriotic duty, it will be necessary to carry on a program of conservation of all items vital to this war, and for every individual to do his part in this program by employing every step possible that will place the management of his business upon a war-time basis.

The first step which the poultryman has had to take in this conservation program is the saving of labor. Conservation of man power is a highly important factor in our war strategy. It may be necessary to employ an older person, or someone with a slight handicap, or someone that lacks experience and will require training. Getting the work performed with the labor at hand will require management ingenuity that we probably did not dream of in normal times.

Probably the most important step that can be taken in the conservation of time and labor is better planning. As part of our war-time management each evening, plans should be made for the next day's schedule of work, putting the important things first and eliminating the unnecessary. A time budget should be worked out for each employee or worker so that none remain idle during the working day. At the close of each day, balance your work budget and check upon your efficiency in carrying out your plans. A day's plans well conceived and carried out will save much time and many needless steps.

Some poultrymen have effected a saving of time by their change in schedule of doing their operations. Some poultrymen have found that going through the house at dusk and washing and cleaning waterers gives them more time for the jobs that must be done the next day. If the waterers are cleaned at dusk, the birds will find a clean pan of water awaiting them, since there is nothing to dirty it during the night. When waterers are cleaned in the morning, the birds start their day by drinking from the previous day's filth, as one seldom completes this job before the birds start their day. If the cleaning of pens is carried out before it is actually dark, one can go through the pens in a leisurely fashion and check up on the birds in each pen and make certain that all is well for the night.

Changing over from dropping boards to dropping pits will effect a saving in time and labor. This change does not require a great deal of critical materials, as the lumber needed is probably at hand on the plant, and even the chicken wire required may be available that will last for the duration of the war. Poultrymen making this change are finding that a real saving in time and labor is possible.

Some poultry farms are saving labor through the use of built-up litter, which keeps the house dry and saves extra cleaning. Addition of litter once every two weeks will provide a good, deep litter for the winter months.

Every poultry farm is going to be forced to conserve on labor. Routine trips around the poultry plant will have to be more carefully planned to make them more effective. Attention to the birds must not be neglected, but every chance to save steps and time must be studied. It behooves each one of us to make a continuous study of this problem as it relates to each individual engaged in the poultry business. We may as well make up our minds that the labor problem is going to grow progressively worse instead of better, and that we must revise our schedules and save every unnecessary step.

War time management demands that we take the best of care of the equipment which we have available. It has been said of us Americans that we have no idea how long our equipment should last because we usually treat it so badly it is rusted before it could wear out.

Therefore, take care of your equipment. Use care in handling it, and as soon as you are through with equipment that is used seasonally, such as brooder stoves and feed hoppers, see that it is cleaned and painted or oiled when necessary and put away in a protected place, so that it will be found in good condition when needed again.

Save all worn or broken equipment and parts, even the smallest pieces. It may be necessary to use these parts in replacements and repairs of equipment on hand, because repair parts will not be readily available. Any parts that might possibly be used in repairing equipment will be of more value in our war effort when used to prolong the life of equipment in the hands of poultrymen than if this same material were added to our national scrap pile.

On poultry farms where outside help is employed, it is imperative that the employer maintain a careful watch over his equipment. The tendency toward carelessness and abuse of equipment by employees is often increased during such abnormal periods as we are now in. It, therefore, behooves every poultryman that must rely on outside help to maintain a constant watch over the condition of his equipment.

Owing to a real shortage of wooden egg cases, it is necessary to use care in handling those that are available. Cases should be opened carefully so that the lids are not broken. Care should be exercised not to drop the cases or to damage them in other ways. Flats and fillers should be placed in empty cases that are kept clean and dry.

Rather than spend valuable time in repairing wooden egg cases, it is more desirable to go to the fibre board and corrugated cases that are now on the market. These cases can be purchased in 15- and 30-dozen sizes, and are reasonable in price, light in weight, and will stand up under cold storage conditions. These cases are very timely, as no "critical" material is used in their construction.

Conservation of transportation is vitally essential today, not only from the standpoint of the individual, but our National interest demands it. Much can

be accomplished by careful planning of all trips and trips can be saved in the same way as steps around the plant are saved by planning. Make less frequent trips to town and elsewhere and make sure that all necessary errands are done at one time. We should budget our trips and deliveries so as to save wear and tear on our trucks and tires.

Conservation of poultry manure is important to the poultryman that is also engaged in growing crops. Practically all nitrogen factories in the country are engaged in production of war materials and their output has been taken over by the Government to insure enough nitrogen for making explosives.

The use of superphosphate with fresh chicken manure makes a more stable compound of the nitrogen, retards fermentation and gives a better balanced plant food. Because of the rapid loss of nitrogen from fresh manure in the form of ammonia, the sooner superphosphate is added, the greater is the conservation of nitrogen. Where dropping boards are used, one pound of superphosphate daily per 100 birds will do much to hold the nitrogen. The strictly commercial poultryman may not be interested in this poultry by-product from the standpoint of our food-for-victory efforts.

A recent shortage of certain ingredients greatly reduced the available supply of certain mixed feeds in some areas and thereby added to the worries already confronting the poultrymen. I do not advocate the hoarding, but it does appear that a two weeks' or a month's supply of feed on the farm provides a cheap insurance against a possible shutting off of supplies due to transportation difficulties. Poultrymen have not made a practice of keeping much of a supply of mash above the normal amounts needed because they know that fresh mash is best.

When feed is stored, however, a careful examination of the storage facilities should be made periodically to make sure that the facilities are in such shape as to avoid unnecessary spoilage. The feed which is stored should be used up periodically and replaced with other feed.

There are several reasons why ranges should receive greater attention at this time than during normal periods. Poultry ranges will help in conserving our feed supply, especially certain ingredients that are scarce because of the war.

During the past year such ingredients as dried milk, fish meal, meat scraps, alfalfa meal and cod liver oil have become scarce. The substitutes available have done an excellent job in replacing some of the ingredients, and yet if these ingredients became available tomorrow, the feed manufacturer would drop most of the substitutions and place back in the poultry rations more dried milk, fish meal and meat scraps than is present today. A good range for growing birds might be a good insurance against a shortage of some nutrients that might exist because of the substitutions that have had to be made.

The poultryman that has a good range need not worry about vitamin A deficiency that might exist in the ration he is feeding because the range will make up the deficit. When birds are allowed on range, growing birds will ob-

tain their vitamin D requirements directly from the sun. Feed ingredients carrying water-soluble vitamins have been drastically reduced in many of our mixed feeds, and a poultry range is a good insurance against a deficiency of these vitamins. A good poultry range will supply proteins, vitamins and minerals and these are the ingredients that have become scarce as a result of the war.

Wider use of poultry ranges may result in permanent poultry practices that may bring about improvement in the health, vigor, and vitality of the bird, and at the same time effect a saving in the cost of feed required to grow that bird.

Summer laying shelters are quite in favor in the Northeastern states and are reported to give very satisfactory results. They relieve the housing congestion when so often there is an over-lapping of the hen and pullet flock. They enable the poultryman to house his pullets when they are ready for the laying house, and yet enable him to retain his old hens until the egg production drops below a profitable level. There is some evidence that hens will continue to lay longer and produce more eggs when housed in summer shelters than when they are kept in the laying houses.

These shelters usually consist of nothing more than a roof with wire sides, and, of course, roosts and nests. Where a poultryman has some old wire available, or may still be able to purchase new wire, it might be well to consider summer shelters as a means to produce more eggs during the coming year.

Production of fall-hatched pullets is a partial solution to the problem of wasted space in the laying house, which usually results from culling and mortality in the laying flock during the fall and winter months. In this program of fall hatched pullets, additional eggs can be produced without expanding the housing or equipment facilities now on hand. The pullets can be brooded in houses, and with the equipment which is idle at this season of the year.

Other advantages of fall-hatched pullets are that the egg supply is more uniform throughout the year and so is the income. In the same way there is a better distribution of labor throughout this year. When fall-hatching of pullets is carried on, culling can be more rigid and in this way a higher efficiency of production can be maintained than is otherwise possible.

The fall-hatched pullet is more apt to lay at a higher rate in the fall than pullets hatched in the spring and which are then completing a full year of production.

Materials and men are not available for new construction or for new equipment and it is, therefore, essential that every effort be made to produce the maximum poultry products possible with the facilities available. This means that the efficiency of our present feeding and management must be stepped up and maintained at the highest level possible for the duration.

Since a poultryman does not have a larger number of birds to give him more eggs, he must make the same number of birds produce more eggs. It might be said that since it is impossible to increase man-power, he must increase hen power to achieve the results sought.

The feed intake required by laying birds has been quite definitely determined. One hundred White Leghorns housed but not laying will require approximately 22 pounds of feed daily and the heavier breeds will require 25 pounds. As soon as production begins, this requirement increases and an extra pound of feed should be consumed, which keeps production at a profitable level. Underfeeding is very likely to result in the birds moulting, and it is easier and more profitable to keep birds out of a moult than it is to get them out.

Some poultrymen find that they can maintain feed consumption by feeding hard grains sparingly in the morning, just enough to get the birds active. This will allow the birds to fill up on mash during the rest of the day with a feeding of scratch grains later in the day. Under this system of feeding the birds have an opportunity to go to roost with a full crop.

Filling the mash hoppers rather late in the day is a good practice. Mash placed in the hoppers in later afternoon will still be in a fairly fresh and attractive condition by the next morning.

Every method known to increase feed consumption should be employed during war-time because heavy feed consumption and high egg production go hand in hand.

One of the things that poultrymen can do during the present emergency that will help along the food for victory program is to cull their flocks all the time. Do not waste housing space and feed on birds that are not doing their part in supplying our needs for eggs. Pullets during the growing season should be consistently culled and all poorly developing, undersize and slow maturing birds should be disposed of.

The advantage of continuous culling is that it permits the poultryman to place these culled birds on the market while they are still in good flesh. This poultry meat from cull hens is needed in our war effort. By culling at all times—rather than during the summer, more of the birds can be marketed during the months when prices for market poultry are usually higher.

The heaviest culling should take place when pullets are mature and ready for the laying house. All pullets that are slow maturing, have crow heads, sunken eyes and have not attained desirable physical development should be sold as meat. If these undesirable birds are placed in the laying house, mortality is likely to be heavy, and they will be a total loss, and will be of no value in the war food program.

Dead poultry is of no help or value in the all out effort to supply eggs and poultry during the war emergency. Everything possible should be done to combat the high mortality rate of poultry, as we cannot afford this loss during war times. A large percentage of poultry mortality is caused by diseases that are preventable. If that is true, the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is doubly significant today, when every effort should be made to produce all the food possible.

The battle against poultry mortality should be a continuous one. No one has a right to allow any losses to occur that might be prevented. This matter

of poultry mortality is so important today that it is not amiss to recall to your attention the management practices that must be followed relentlessly in this battle against poultry mortality.

1. Practice strict sanitary methods of brooding, rearing, feeding and management.
2. Avoid all possible methods of spreading contagious diseases.
3. Make use of all known disease control methods.
4. Purchase disease-free stock.
5. Manage the flock in such a way that old and young stock can be kept separate.
6. Make use of your State disease laboratories to determine the specific causes of mortality.
7. Follow a feeding program which meets the nutritional requirements of your birds and maintains them in a healthy, vigorous condition.
8. Whenever possible, purchase stock from disease-resistant strains.

Poultrymen should back and keep close to their organizations during times like the present. It is during periods such as we now are in that these organizations need the support of every poultryman and every poultryman needs the help which his State and regional organizations are in position to render. The poultryman needs a spokeman in these days of regulations and restrictions, and your State Association and Neppco has done a splendid job in looking after your interests.

The Farmers Cooperative should receive the support of the poultrymen as never before. These Cooperatives have been set up to aid the poultryman in marketing his own products, or for purchasing his supplies. The value of these organizations to the individual is dependent upon the use that the individual makes of their services.

Poultrymen should keep advised on research results pertaining to their industry, especially when such results may aid in obtaining greater efficiency of production. Never before has it been so necessary for poultrymen to be prepared to make adjustments quickly to meet rapidly changing conditions.

The Agricultural Extension Service can be of immense service to the poultryman in times like these. Do not expect the Extension man to know all the answers, but you can rest assured that he is interested in your problems and that he will do all in his power to help you meet the challenge to produce the eggs and poultry meat needed by our Nation to win this war.

Summary of War-Time Management Factors

1. Conserve labor
2. Budget your time
9. Build summer laying shelters
10. Hatch some fall pullets

3. Conserve equipment
4. Conserve egg cases
5. Conserve transportation
6. Conserve poultry manure
7. Keep some feed on reserve
8. Develop poultry ranges
11. Maintain heavy intake of feed
12. Cull continuously
13. Reduce mortality
14. Support your organization
15. Keep advised on Research results

MARYLAND POULTRYMEN MARKET EGGS COOPERATIVELY

C. E. Ritter, President of Westminster Cooperative Poultry Products Auction, reviewed the work of leading poultrymen in Carroll County in establishing and operating the Westminster Auction. A study of the Coatsville, Pennsylvania, and other auctions was made by them, stock was subscribed, money was borrowed and the business was started in 1939. Volume of business has gradually increased, and in 1942 the trucks of the contract trucker were purchased by the auction—gross sales of poultry and eggs in 1941 was $141,000 and in 1942 was $242,000. Extension of present truck routes for pick up of patrons eggs is being studied, where volume is justified.

L. E. Graham, of Southern States Cooperative, pointed out that the egg marketing service of the Cooperatives in Maryland was rendering an important service to the poultry industry by maintaining a market service which insures fair returns to producers for a good product.

CHESTNUT TREES FOR POULTRY SHADE AND INCOME

Dr. R. B. Corbett, Director of University of Maryland Experiment Station explained a cooperative experimental project tentatively outlined by cooperating nurserymen in the introduction of some excellent strains of Chinese Chestnuts, introduced into the United States by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Certain strains have proved of excellent quality and yield, though the chestnut weevil is an important pest which destroys much of the crop. Preliminary tests indicate that when trees are planted in poultry yards, the weevils are readily controlled by the chickens eating the larvae and adults, and the trees seem to thrive well in such locations. Being a very good shade tree of a size and habit of growth similar to the apple, more extensive studies are desired, and cooperating nurserymen have agreed to furnish trees for limited plantings by Maryland poultrymen to provide additional information on the possibilities of the tree. This chestnut is fully blight-resistant, and nuts are of excellent quality, some 10-year-old trees yielding as much as 30 to 40 lbs. of nuts selling for 30c per lb. and up.

About 20 poultrymen signed up as cooperators to secure a maximum of 6 trees each for planting in their yards.

TURKEY SELECTION AND BREEDING PROBLEMS

By A. E. Tomhave, University of Delaware

Turkey growers should take pride in the knowledge that the turkey has a definite place in winning the war. The Government is depending upon the

turkey meat that will be produced this year, to be used not only to feed the folks on the home front, but also in feeding our soldiers and allies at the war front.

In spite of a shortage of labor and equipment which now confronts the industry, it has been requested to produce 15 percent more turkey meat in 1943 than was produced last year. The industry is expected to deliver 560,000,000 pounds of turkey meat to our stores of food.

It is not going to be an easy task. With the shortage of labor and equipment, restriction on transportation, and many other handicaps not encountered in normal times, the producers face a real problem in meeting the requests of the Government for increased production.

To achieve this goal of increased production, the grower will have to study more closely the selection and breeding of his birds. This problem probably offers more opportunity in achieving an increase in his output of turkey meat than any other because he has more control, either directly or indirectly, over this phase of his business.

The very first point that must be settled is determination of the ideal bird which is to be produced. The turkey grower wants to produce birds that will grade U. S. Special, now U. S. AA, when they reach the market. It is, therefore, absolutely essential that the ideal must embody the proper meat type, which means the best broad-breasted characteristics obtainable. The ideal, however, must be balanced by other characteristics, because important as meat type is, other factors enter the picture if production of this ideal type is to be an economical enterprise. The ideal birds selected to make up a turkey breeding flock must also possess:

1. Uniformity of body, as well as excellent meat type.
2. Good egg production.
3. Produce eggs of high fertility and good hatchability.
4. Be free from disease.

That it is possible to make progress in improvement of the meat type and also retain the other valuable characteristics in the ideal type has been demonstrated by some of our turkey breeders. Their success is based upon the principle that nearly all important characteristics that are required in the ideal bird are to some degree inherited and are passed from parent to offspring. Probably the best example of progress in development of the types of bird that commands top grade when it reaches the market is the Broad-Breasted Bronze.

To review briefly, this broad-breasted turkey was developed by turkey growers of the Northwest. Because the turkey is a meat bird and the merit of the carcass is determined by the age, shape and fleshing condition, these breeders decided to produce a meat-type bird that would produce a carcass which was superior to those produced at that time.

The Broad-Breasted turkey has what no other breed has, regardless of what some of its other failings might be. The shape of the carcass is not duplicated

by any other turkey breed. The body shape and type is based upon the fundamental function for which turkeys are grown and, therefore, meets with favor on the market. It demands top market price because it possesses what the consumer is interested in and is willing to pay for. Development of the Broad-Breasted turkey should offer encouragement to the hopes and efforts of every turkey grower that aspires to improve the market ca.casses of the turkeys he now produces.

Another example of achieving through selection and breeding certain characteristics in a turkey carcass, has been the development of the small-type turkey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This type turkeys was developed to supply a popular demand for a finished turkey carcass of a size that will meet the needs of small American families. The initial principal objectives of this breeding project were to:

1. Conduct a practical breeding experiment to find out, through research methods, what can be done by selective pedigree-breeding.

2. Produce a true-breeding strain of turkeys that meets, in both toms and hens, what is believed to be the demands of the growing retail trade in dressed roasting turkeys.

3. Attempt to produce a turkey genetically free from serious defects that might affect its economic value.

These objectives have probably not all been achieved at this date, but considerable progress has been made, and this work has demonstrated that progress is possible in improvement of strains, when selection is based on family performance.

In recent years, scientific studies have been made to determine the value of selective breeding in production of birds with superior market conformation. The primary purposes of these studies were to evaluate the contribution of heredity to the conformation of the birds, and thereby determine what measurements would be required to effect permanent improvement. Dr. Jaap of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station made a study of the value of certain (8) body measurements in selection of breeding stock. After exhaustive studies, he found that the following measurements have a relatively high correlation between values of live and dressed birds: 1. Shank length; 2. Anterior body depth; 3. Keel length.

Believing that growers would not make maximum use of this scientific method of selecting breeders, because of the record taking involved, workers at the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station have developed a device to simplify the method. They have developed dials, both for live males and females, which enable a direct reading to determine the value of a bird as a breeder. These dials are based upon the accepted standards of measurement recommended by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and can be used with most accuracy when females are about 24 weeks of age and males are about 28 weeks of age. The dial does not include the keel length measu e-ment, since this was found not to have an appreciable influence upon body con-

formation score and the elimination of this measurement would further reduce the time required to make the measurements.

Simple directions for the grading dial are printed on the back of each dial.

A. Birds with good meat type will grade between 70 and 100.
B. Birds with fair meat type will grade between 30 and 70.
C. Birds with poor meat type will grade below 30.

If one is only interested in picking out those birds having the best body conformation, only a few of the best appearing birds might be handled. These birds could be weighed and measured, and if their scores were 70, they could be further examined for standard qualifications. If found desirable, these birds could be separated from the flock. No banding would be done at this time, nor would it be necessary to write down anything. This method would be used by most turkey growers who merely kept over a breeding flock of turkeys each year largely for their own use. These growers' chief interest would be production of market turkeys, rather than production of breeding stock. For making the most progress in breeding strains of turkeys which have the best meat type and color, more extensive records would be kept.

The Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station has also developed a special turkey-type caliper for selecting for body conformation without the use of any grading dial. This caliper considers age, weight, depth, length of keel and shank length, along with sex as a factor for determining type. This Turkey-Type caliper is so calibrated that a direct reading may be taken. The value of "100" is given to the average bird and superior birds score above 100 and inferior birds below 100.

The Lead Tape—Professor N. L. Bennion, Oregon State College, was instrumental in starting the use of the lead tape for measuring breast width of turkeys.

This measurement is taken by placing a piece of lead tape over the breast near the front of the keel. After the lead tape has been fit firmly over the breast, it is removed and traced on a piece of paper. This method of measuring breast width has been used over a period of four or five years in many flocks in that state and selection on this basis has done much to help fix to a high degree the broad breasted type. The necessary equipment for applying this method consists of the lead tape and handling scale for weighing, a ruler, paper and pencil. Many growers may desire to use this method of measuring breast width in addition to the other measurements of body conformation.

Real breeders of turkeys should base their selections of breeders upon measurements rather than comparative quality of these factors as determined by judgment alone. The turkey growers must look to the breeders for the kind of breeding birds that will give the most rapid improvement in market carcasses. When the turkey grower purchases toms from a breeder for top-crossing, such toms should be backed by a breeding program which includes measurement

taking, family records, and record keeping, in addition to the sound turkey judgment which a breeder should possess.

Not every turkey producer is a breeder, and probably never will be. The work is slow, tedious and requires much detail study of individual birds, and few are adapted to the work. The basic breeding work must be carried on by those who have the facilities, possess a thorough understanding of what constitutes improved market turkey type, and have the ability to combine the records available with turkey judgment.

Under Standards for turkey raisers, the 1943 Turkey Directory just off the press says under "Breeding Flock Tips," "Far too many turkey growers keep breeding flocks. Unless a very large flock is grown each year, or the grower has a good outlet for hatching eggs, it is more practical to buy poults."

In either case, the producer can well afford to acquaint himself with the qualifications of good breeding birds.

Selection of Breeders for Improving Market Carcasses

Physical inspection of prospective breeding birds is required to determine market qualities. The following steps are suggested as a procedure for selection by the turkey grower.

1. Make first selection at 16-18 weeks. Mark in some way and make final selection at 24-28 weeks.
2. Select well-balanced, compact, close-feathered birds that stand sturdily on their feet.
   (a) Long, rangy birds mature too slowly.
   (b) Short, stocky birds may have trouble with fertility.
   (c) Avoid birds that tilt forward—indicates weak hock.
   (d) Legs well apart indicate good body width.
3. Select early maturing birds.
   (a) Mark these birds at 16-18 weeks.
   (b) Avoid selling these birds, as is so often done.
   (c) Appears to be an important factor influencing egg production to the end of April.
4. Breast should be broad, heavily fleshed and width should be carried back. This is the part of the carcass that sells turkeys.
   (a) Standard of 3½ in. for both males and females 1¾ in. above keel.
   (b) Avoid heart-shaped breasts.
5. Select birds that have feathered rapidly.
6. Select birds with large, well-fleshed thighs.
7. Reasonably short legs and necks, with legs sturdily placed under the body.

8. Keel bone should be comparatively long, straight, and practically parellel with the back.

9. Back should be wide, flat and carry its width well to the rear.

10. Depth of body—is right if, when the bird is suspended by the legs, the flesh covering the keel bone is on the same plane as the extended thighs.

11. Select for uniformity in the flock.

12. Close observation of details, know the type you want and select toward your ideal of market type.

There may be no correlation between fertility and hatchability, and yet the two are bound together in that they determine the number of poults which are obtained from the eggs set.

1. Influence of Toms on Fertility—

   (a) In flock matings, provide 1 tom for each 15 hens. Place the male birds with the hens at least 30 days before hatching eggs are to be saved.

   (b) Any toms found out of condition should be replaced.

   (c) Placing the males together well in advance of the breeding season has a tendency to reduce fighting.

   (d) Use of over-size male on small hens is likely to result in poor fertility.

2. Influence of Nutrition on Hatchability—A complete diet is required in the production of hatching eggs. The breeding birds should be fed a turkey breeder mash from 4 to 6 weeks before hatching eggs are desired. This breeder mash will supply the additional vitamins and other essential nutritional factors required to produce hatchable eggs.

   (a) Breeder mashes are formulated to meet the vitamin A requirements of turkeys. Alfalfa leaf meal and yellow corn supply most of the A in Breeder Rations now. A supply of green feed will assure an adequate supply of vitamin A.

   (b) Riboflavin—Supplied by milk, whey, green feeds, yeast, liver and dried distillers' solubles. A recent report from Pennsylvania State College gives the riboflavin requirement for hatchability as between 300 and 350 micrograms of riboflavin per 100 grams of ration. They reported riboflavin deficiency in breeding rations result in high embryonic mortality. Fourteen to 21 days were required to restore normal hatchability.

   (c) Vitamin D—Supplied through sunshine, vitamin-bearing oils and irradiated animal sterols. Washington Agricultural Experiment Station workers report that low hatchability resulted when no vitamin D was added to the ration. (The requirements for breeder ration are 560 to 675 units per pound of feed).

3. Care of Hatching Eggs—Hatchability is influenced by the environment in which eggs are held from the time they are laid until they go into the incubator.

(a) Turkey hatching eggs should be collected 4 or 5 times a day.

(b) Should be held at a temperature of 50 to 55 degrees, with a relative humidity above 85 percent until incubated. Eggs should preferably be set within a week for best results in hatchability.

(c) Hatching eggs should be placed small end down during holding.

4. Broody hens are often responsible for reduction in eggs when wanted. Many hens go broody after they have laid a clutch of eggs. If not broken up, this greatly reduces the egg production in a flock and represents a real economic loss. If hens are allowed to remain on the nest more than a full day after broodiness begins, they are much harder to break up. In large flocks, one method of handling broody hens is to have four pens about 20 feet square. Place the broody hens gathered in one day in one pen for a day and then move all to the next pen on the next day and continue this procedure until the fifth day, when the hen is placed back in the flock. Having a tom in each pen increases the matings and helps to improve fertility.

5. Seasonal decline in fertility and hatchability in late spring or early summer is often a problem. No sure-fire remedy is available at the present time which will prevent this decline. Results reported by the South Dakota Experiment Station indicated that percentage hatchability was increased where turkeys received a ration richer in vitamin A, D and riboflavin. Their reports showed a progressive increase in hatchability on the vitamin-rich ration as the season advanced, whereas with their control ration hatchability of fertile eggs remained about the same for the period.

   (a) Prompt gathering and cooling of hatching eggs is especially important at this time.

6. Lights—It has been demonstrated that by proper use of artificial lights egg production can be substantially increased with turkey breeders. The Oregon Experiment Station reports that on the average in their experiment the hens under lights laid 19 more eggs per bird than the unlighted birds.

   (a) Hens should be lighted about one month before they are to come into production.

   (b) To assure maximum early fertility, toms should be lighted a month before the hens with which they are to be mated.

   (c) Morning lights are most generally used.

   (d) A 40-watt bulb for each 200 square feet is recommended.

   (e) For the average grower, lights should be most useful in bringing all hens into production at the same time.

Maryland is expected to produce about 15 percent of the 500 million pounds of turkey meat that the Government has requested the turkey industry to produce. This is a large assignment, but with every grower cooperating, and doing his part, your 1943 goal can be met.

WAR-TIME FEED SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Dr. C. D. Casky, of Southern States Cooperative, reviewed present feed supply problems, pointing out that supplies of protein concentrates constituted the key to the present supply problems. With demand for mixed feeds greatly expanded due to increased demands for livestock products of all kinds, dried milk largely diverted to human uses, Argentine meat scrap shipments cut off due to shipping space shortage, and fish meal production greatly curtailed due to use of the fishing boats for Coast Guard duty, animal protein supplies are only a small fraction of the present demand. He pointed out that vegetable proteins, mainly soybean oil meal must be relied upon to meet largely the requirements of feeders. This resulted in a great expansion of demand for soybean oil meal beyond regular milling facilities to produce. There are ample supplies of beans, and shipments of beans to eastern and southern mills normally crushing cottonseed, linseed and other oil-bearing seeds is expected to substantially increase the volume of soybean meal now available for use. In addition to this, increased capacities of present mills have been approved by the War Production Board he pointed out.

BUSINESS SESSION

Mrs. William Ratcliffe, Chairman of Credentials Committee reported the credentials of the following affiliated organizations in proper form:

Queen Anne's County Poultry Association
Tri-County Poultry Association
Harford County Poultry Association
Dorchester County Poultry Association
Prince George's County Poultry Association
Caroline County Poultry Association
Talbot County Poultry Association
Westminster Cooperative Poultry Products Auction
Maryland Turkey Producers' Association

Treasurer's Report:

Mr. President, Officers and Members of the Maryland State Poultry Council: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as Treasurer.

Cash account, January 2, 1942	$ 661.01
Received from Secretary	1,161.11
Received from Dues	47.00
(TOTAL)	$1,869.12
DISBURSEMENTS	$1,063.35

The disbursements were as follows:

Dues to N. E. P. P. C.	$ 100.00
Dues to Maryland Farm Bureau	20.00
Contribution to the National Poultry & Egg Board	25.00
Printing and Postage	831.82
Extension work	86.53
(TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS)	$1,063.35
Balance in Bank January 2, 1943	$ 805.77

Respectfully submitted,
MARTHA E. HOPKINS, Treasurer.

Treasurer Hopkins submitted bills for routine expenses of Treasurer's office.

Committee Reports:

F. W. Fuller, Chairman Auditing Committee, reported books and accounts of Treasurer in perfect order and in balance; this report was accepted by motion and vote.

1942 Report of Executive Committee

It is not necessary to review the reasons for restricted meeting and similar activities requiring time and travel of officers and directors of the Council during the war-torn year of 1942.

No summer meeting was held, in accordance with decision of the Executive Committee, and the only directors' meeting of the year was held at Annapolis on January 29th. At this Directors' meeting attempts were made to cover all anticipated business matters in order to avoid the necessity of meetings during the year, due to labor shortages and travel restrictions. The Executive Committee has attempted to handle all business matters during the year as best it could under the prevailing conditions.

Many meetings, exhibits and other activities of County and other affiliated associations were either canceled or greatly restricted during the year.

Fresh Egg Program. It is not intended to review the complete field of the Fresh Egg Law work of the Council here, since same will be covered in the report of the Committee Chairman, J. W. Snoddy.

In early spring, Dr. T. B. Symons, director of extension, called a conference of all interested persons with a view to mapping a more satisfactory program of activities. As a result of this conference, an advisory committee consisting of Dr. M. A. Jull, Russell C. Hawes and J. W. Snoddy was appointed to map the policies and the major activities of this work under the direct supervision of L. E. Downey. A program of educational and promotional work was outlined and was getting well under way when Mr. Downey was inducted into the Army in July.

This program was inactive until November, when, after some readjustments in the various lines of work, W. H. Rice of the Extension Service was transferred to devote a major part of his time to this program under the administra-

tion of Dr. F. B. Bomberger, who returned to the University as Coordinator of Marketing. In cooperation with the policy committee appointed by Dr. Symons, a definite cooperative educational program in four phases, namely, producer, wholesaler, retailer, and consumer, with emphasis on the first and last groups, is now getting under way.

Yearbook Project. The 1941 Yearbook project still stands at a loss of $108.53 to the Council, since the Officers have been unable to secure a complete statement from the Committee Chairman nor collect this amount which would be necessary for the Council to break financially even on same.

The 1942 Yearbook was not only the best of its kind published up to that time, but also netted the Council a nice net profit. All but two small advertising accounts were collected. A more detailed financial account of this project will be found in the Treasurer's accounts. J. W. Snoddy was chairman in charge of the Yearbook for 1942, succeeding Mrs. Overholber, while the work was in progress.

1943 Yearbook. President H. H. Rieck, as chairman of the 1943 Yearbook Committee, has turned in a most creditable job. 33⅜ pages of ads, totaling $1,065 were sold for this yearbook. This exceeds by 3⅛ pages, and $185.00 the ad. sales on any previous yearbook. If all collections are made, an income of approximately $700.00 to the council should be realized above printing and mailing costs. Much yet remains to be done to clean up this work.

1942 Fair Board Program. The Council submitted requests to the State Fair Board for allocation of funds to Poultry Improvement Projects as follows:

4-H Club State Judging and Demonstration Team Contests, awards and trip	$430
F. F. A. State Judging Contest, awards and trip	533
Hatchery and Turkey Improvement School, premiums	130
Baltimore Food Show Poultry Exhibits	700
For 1943 Poultry Products Show, premiums	340

These allocations were secured. The Baltimore Food Show was canceled, and tentative arrangements have been made with Fair Board officials to use the Food Show allocations for expenses of special features planned in the Maryland Quality Egg Program under the Maryland Fresh Egg Law.

War Program Measures. Cooperation has been given N. E. P. P. Co. and the National Poultry Defense Committee on matters of price ceilings and supporting prices, priorities and making materials and supplies available for increased poultry production. Cooperation has also been given State and County War Boards on production goals for the Food-For-Freedom Program. Allocation of gas and mileage to farm trucks by the Office of Defense Transportation necessary to maintenance of production on farms under reduced labor supplies has been given special consideration by the Executive Committee. Letters were dispatched to Maryland Members of Congress, and the Farm Bureau and Grange in an effort to secure increased allotments. As a result of these efforts, and efforts by other farm organizations, provisions for appeals by farm-

ers to their county rationing boards for supplemental gasoline allotments have been made.

Difficulties of feed, fuel, equipment and other supplies, and increasing labor shortage as the 18 and 19 year old youths are taken into the armed forces confront us as we look into 1943. Longer hours of work, less diversion and amusement, further economies in the poultry house and in the home are our lot for 1943. We now are in the midst of innovations in our life few of us ever dreamed would come to pass. We will doubtless face many more in 1943. To increase turkey production by 15%, egg production by 8% and chickens raised by 13% in 1943 over 1942 may look impossible to some under the present outlook; however, if we fail, the day of insuring that democratic rather than bloodthirsty totalitarian principles shall dictate our American mode of living shall be deferred. Even under these handicaps, we must in at least a small measure share some of the sacrifices which our boys in the Pacific, in Africa, and elsewhere, as well as on every ocean, are making even to their lives in order that no Schickelgruber, Mussolini or Tojo will be able to dictate what we Americans shall or shall not do.

(Accepted upon motion of A. R. Peterson, seconded by C. E. Ritter and carried).

Dr. F. B. Bomberger reviewed briefly the development of the Maryland Quality Egg Program. A meeting with Maryland Independent Retail Grocers, and Consumer Organizations in Baltimore had already been held with gratifying results. Additional meetings with producer and consumer organizations and special literature and other features are planned, he pointed out.

Yearbook Committee. Treasurer Hopkins reported that the 1943 Yearbook account show a net profit to the Council of $423.00.

Legislative Committee. In the absence of John Clark, President Rieck discussed the move on the Eastern Shore to provide for bonding of poultry buyers. L. L. Colona, M. F. Uphoff, Dr. I. M. Moulthrop and Mr. Rieck were designated as a committee to attend a meeting on January 21 at Georgetown, Delaware, of the Delaware interests, where such a bill for Delaware will be considered, and report with recommendations to the Council.

Items of increases of $5,000 for pullorum testing and $2,500 for the Fresh Egg Law work have been submitted in the state budget now before the Governor.

Mrs. W. W. Hopkins moved and R. S. Brown seconded that N. E. P. P. Co. dues of $100 and State Farm Bureau dues of $20 for 1943 be paid. Motion carried.

Conflict of certain meetings, especially that of Associated Farm Bureau Women was discussed. President appointed Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Mrs. W. W. Hopkins and Clarence E. Street as a committee to confer with Farm Bureau officials relative to avoiding such conflicts.

Mr. Snoddy moved, Mr. Ritter seconded that producer-retail serial numbers for Maryland Fresh Egg Cartons as a part of Maryland Quality Egg Program be considered by the Extension Service—Motion carried.

W. H. Farlow moved, R. T. Grant seconded that a committee of 3 be designated to interview Senator Tydings relative to coal supplies for Eastern Shore broiler producers. Motion carried and President Rieck designated Mr. Farlow, Mr. Grant and himself as the committee.

RESOLUTIONS

No. 1.

WHEREAS, Pullorum disease is still a serious menace to poultry flocks, causing considerable mortality among growing chickens and thus reducing the poultry producers' efforts to increase egg and poultry meat production requested by the Federal Government.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Maryland State Poultry Council requests the State Legislature to make available an increase of $5,000.00 in the appropriation for the Pullorum testing program.

No. 2.

WHEREAS, the marketing of fresh eggs in Maryland has encountered many difficulties and obstacles during the past few years;

AND, WHEREAS, there is great demand for fresh eggs by consumers who have experienced difficulty in securing their requirements.

AND, WHEREAS, eggs are of such prime importance in the war effort in order to balance the diet with proteins and vitamins.

AND, WHEREAS, The Maryland Fresh Egg Law was intended to improve the problem of marketing Maryland fresh eggs.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the State Legislature be requested to increase the appropriation for the administration of the Fresh Egg Law by $2,500.00 in order that producers will be encouraged to increase egg production in line with the request for increased production of eggs by the Federal Government.

No. 3.

WHEREAS, a letter has been received by certain members of the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry requesting the attitude of poultry producers on problems of labor and prices in the war effort.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Maryland State Poultry Council feels confident that poultry producers are willing and anxious to contribute toward the war goals of increased egg and poultry meat production and express the hope that the Federal Government, through the War Manpower Board will take steps to see that as much of labor as possible is made available for agricultural production, and also see that various feed ingredients are made available to poultry producers at reasonable prices.

No. 4.

WHEREAS, according to the suggestions given by Dr. T. G. Byerly, in his talk before the Maryland Poultry Council, there is every reason to believe that the increased production goals of poultry products can be achieved, particularly if labor, equipment, feed, and coal supplies are made available, as is anticipated in the near future.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the concensus of opinion of the members of the Maryland State Poultry Council that producers should be optimistic regarding the possibility of reaching the increased goals set for Maryland.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that poultry producers in group meetings and in other ways, make known to their local war boards, and finally to the proper authorities in Washington, the requirements of feed, coal, and other materials, this to be done as quickly as possible.

No. 5.

WHEREAS, Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, has spent much time and effort toward improving conditions for the administration of the Maryland Fresh Egg Law.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Maryland State Poultry Council be extended to Dr. Symons for his support and cooperation in the efforts of the Council to have the Fresh Egg Law administered effectively.

No. 6.

The Maryland State Poultry Council wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the Poultry Department of the University of Maryland for the tireless efforts in promoting the welfare of the Industry.

MRS. W. W. HOPKINS,
Chairman.

The foregoing resolutions were adopted upon motion by R. T. Grant, seconded by Robt. C. Morris and carried.

Report Nominating Committee—A. R. Peterson, Chairman

For President—Harry H. Rieck

1st Vice-President—J. W. Snoddy
2nd. Vice-President—Charles E. Ritter
Secretary—W. H. Rice
Treasurer—Mrs. W. W. Hopkins

Director to N. E. P. P. Co.—H. H. Rieck—Producer Delegates to N. E. P. P. Co. W. A. Spearin, Salisbury—Alternate—Clarence E. Street, Rocks—From Coops.—George C. Brown, Manchester—Alternate—W. W. Wilhelm, Monkton—From Turkey growers—Mrs. A. W. Sattler, Monkton—Alternate—Arthur S. Nelson, Monkton—From Extension Service—Dr. M. A. Jull, Charles S. Williams—W. H. Rice.

Director to Farm Bureau—H. H. Rieck
Delegate to Farm Bureau—A. R. Peterson
Alternate to Farm Bureau—A. D. Condon

R. C. Morris moved—A. R. Peterson seconded that nominations be closed and secretary cast unanimous ballot for the officers nominated. Motion carried and secretary cast unanimous ballot.

President Rieck appointed following committee chairman for 1943.
Fresh Egg Committee—J. W. Snoddy
Resolutions Committee—Mrs. W. W. Hopkins
Legislation Committee—John E. Clark
Finance Committee—Charles E. Ritter

Mr. Snoddy moved, Mr. Peterson seconded that a 1944 Yearbook be published—Motion carried.
Meeting adjourned upon motion duly carried.

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